See Instruction Sheet

DATE OF RESUME 5/24/65

DATE RECEIVED

A. PUBLICATION DATA

ERIC NUMBER ED000194

2. ORIGINATOR CONTROL NO(S). 8032

3. IDENTIFICATION NO. OE 10003-58

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACE BELOW

MICROFILM COPY AVAILABLE YES ☒ NO ☐

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TYPE OF REPORT
PROPOSAL ☐
IN-PROGRESS ☐
FINAL ☒
FOLLOW-UP ☐

OTHER ERIC REFERENCES:

ERIC SATELLITE CODE

4. AUTHOR(S): Walker, Rose Marie and Grant, W. Vance

5. TITLE OF DOCUMENT ABSTRACTED: Statistical Summary of Education 1957-58

6. PUBLICATION TITLE: N.A.

7. EDITOR(S): N.A.

8. PLACE OF ORIGIN
ORG. Office of Edu.
ST. U. D. Dept. of HEW
CITY, STATE Washington, D. C.
TELE. EXT.
INST/LOC CODE

9. PUBLISHER OR SOURCE U.S. Government Printing Office

10. VOL.	11. PAGES	12. MO./YR.	13. TOTAL PP.
N.A.	N.A.	62	50

B. INDEXING DATA

14. SUBJECT AREA

15. TYPE OF ENDEAVOR Survey (data - statistics)

16. INDEXING TERMS (6-12)

		degrees	science	bldgs. & equip
Pre-school edu.	undergrad. edu.	enrollments	teachers	expenditures
elem. edu.	graduate edu.	engin. edu.	junior college	finances
secondary edu.	students	mathematics	vocational edu.	racial factors

17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

Provides an abstract of educational statistics covering the entire field of education in this country from kindergarten through graduate school, with major emphasis on statistics for the year 1957-58.

The section on higher education covers general trends, students and degrees, engineering enrollments and degrees, junior-year science and mathematics students, staff, junior colleges, organized occupational curriculums, income, expenditures, property, institutions attended predominantly by Negro students, and higher education in the outlying parts of the United States.

NOT AVAILABLE FROM ERIC: CONTACT PUBLISHER

ERIC No.

18. SOURCE OF ABSTRACT

C. FUNDING DATA

19. SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION

20. DIVISION OR DEPT.

21. CONTRACT NO.

PROJECT NO.

22. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT

23. DURATION OR PROJECT

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education

ERIC Form 1

ED000194

OE-60003-58

BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1956-58

Statistical Summary of Education 1957-58

Chapter 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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Highlights

Enrollment

The 141,000 public and nonpublic schools in the United States reported a total enrollment of 42,400,000 persons at all educational levels (elementary, secondary, and higher education) in 1957–58. Approximately one person in every four of the population was enrolled in school.

High School Graduates

Public and nonpublic high schools in the United States graduated more than 1,500,000 persons in 1957–58. The number of graduates was equal to 65 per 100 persons 17 years of age.

Earned Degrees Conferred

Approximately 440,000 earned degrees were conferred by institutions of higher education in this country during the academic year 1957–58. Of the total number of degrees conferred, 83 percent were bachelor's and first-professional degrees, 15 percent were second-level degrees, and 2 percent were doctorates.

Teachers

Almost 1,700,000 persons were employed as teachers in 1957–58. Slightly over one-third of the teachers were men. Fifteen percent of the teachers were employed by institutions of higher education; the remaining 85 percent were teaching at the elementary and secondary level.

Average Salary

The average annual salary per member of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools was $4,702 in 1957–58. The average salary received by faculty members in institutions of higher education was $6,120.

Receipts

In 1957–58, receipts of both publicly and privately controlled institutions at all levels of education amounted to $22.8 billion. Receipts from governmental sources (Federal, State, and local) accounted for 92 percent of the income of publicly controlled schools, and for 8 percent of the receipts of private institutions.

Expenditures

Educational institutions at all levels, both publicly and privately controlled, expended $21.1 billion during the school year 1957–58. Four-fifths of the total was spent for current operating expenses and for interest payments; capital outlay and plant expansion accounted for one-fifth of all expenditures.

OE-10003-58

BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES . . 1956-58
Chapter 1

HE8032

Statistical Summary Of Education: 1957–58

by Rose Marie Walker *and* W. Vance Grant, *Educational Statisticians*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE....ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, *Secretary*
Office of Education....................STERLING M. MCMURRIN, *Commissioner*

Biennial Survey of Education in the United States
1956–58

Chapter 1. Statistical Summary of Education, 1957–58

Chapter 2. Statistics of State School Systems: Organization, Staff, Pupils, and Finances, 1957–58

Chapter 3. Statistics of Local School Systems [No statistics collected for the biennium.]

Chapter 4. Statistics of Higher Education, 1957–58
  Section I. Faculty, Students, and Degrees
  Section II. Receipts, Expenditures, and Property

Chapter 5. Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957–58

Each chapter of the Biennial Survey is printed separately as soon as completed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON : 1962

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. - - - - Price 35 cents

Foreword ①

THE "Statistical Summary of Education" constitutes Chapter 1 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, which has supplied basic data on American education at 2-year intervals for the past 40 years. ② The primary function of this chapter is to provide an abstract of educational statistics which covers the entire field of education in this country from kindergarten through the graduate school. In order to perform this function, it utilizes materials from numerous sources, including the various chapters of the *Biennial Survey*, other statistical surveys of the Office of Education, and other appropriate sources, both governmental and nongovernmental. When necessary, it supplements actual data with estimates in order to provide a comprehensive picture of education in the United States.

-R③ This chapter places major emphasis upon national totals for the school year 1957–58 and upon historical statistics. It endeavors to depict the growth of education in this country from 1869–70, the first year for which the Office of Education collected statistics, until the present time. In most instances it does not present detailed data by State. The original source of the statistics in each table, however, is carefully documented, and this facilitates reference to more detailed information for readers who wish to continue their research.

-R 4 This edition of the "Statistical Summary" contains a number of new tables which have not appeared in previous editions of the *Biennial Survey*. Included among the new tables are statistics on the following subjects: (*a*) the beginning teacher and teacher turnover in public elementary and secondary schools; (*b*) at the higher education level, junior-year enrollments in science and mathematics, average tuition and fees, room and board rates, average salary of faculty members, and endowment funds; and (*c*) enrollment in adult education activities.

This publication is made possible by the cooperative efforts of a large number of people at the local, State, and national level. The Office of Education would like to take this opportunity to express its appreciation to the superintendents, principals, teachers, registrars, business officers, librarians, and all the others who have contributed, directly or indirectly, to the present edition of the "Statistical Summary of Education." Special appreciation is due Dr. Louis H. Conger, Jr., Chief, Reference, Estimates, and Projections Section, under whose general direction this chapter was prepared.

RALPH C. M. FLYNT,
Assistant Commissioner for Research.
VIRGIL WALKER,
Director, Educational Statistics Branch.

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Statistical Summary of Education, 1957–58

Introduction

THE *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States* is comprised of a series of statistical reports, organized as separate chapters, on education in the United States. These reports have covered each biennium since 1916–18. Each edition of the *Biennial Survey* has generally contained chapters on State school systems, city school systems, and institutions of higher education, as well as a summary chapter. At less frequent intervals have appeared chapters on a variety of educational subjects, including surveys of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, education for exceptional children, offerings and enrollments in high school subjects, public and school libraries, and public secondary day schools.

In addition to the surveys represented in the *Biennial Survey of Education* in the United States, the Office of Education conducts a number of annual and other periodic surveys. During the biennium 1956–58, more than 44,500 statistical reports were requested by the Educational Statistics Branch and other statistical units in the Office of Education; and since 1940–41, approximately 62,300 additional reports in other areas have been requested. Table 1 presents a summary of the kinds of surveys undertaken and the number of reports requested in 1956–58, together with comparable data on the most recent studies completed in other fields since 1940–41.

The 1956–58 reports were received from a variety of sources. Each State department of education and each of the outlying parts of the United States made a comprehensive biennial report concerning the organization, instructional staff, pupils, and finances of public elementary and secondary schools. They also supplied the Office of Education with annual fall reports on public school enrollment, teachers, and schoolhousing. Approximately 500 cities were asked to make annual reports on current expenditures per pupil in city school systems. Institutions of

Table 1.—Number and type of statistical reports requested by the Office of Education

A. REQUESTED BY SURVEYS IN THE BIENNIUM 1956–58

Subject	School year	
	1956–57	1957–58
Total	**19,352**	**25,169**
Statistics of elementary and secondary education	**13,451**	**6,403**
State school systems:		
Fall enrollment, teachers, and schoolhousing	56	56
Organization, staff, pupils, and finances	----------	56
Current expenditures per pupil:		
Large cities	202	204
Small and medium-sized cities	300	298
Offerings and enrollments in science and mathematics	2,375	----------
Special education for exceptional children:		
Public day schools	----------	3,656
Public and private residential schools	----------	582
The beginning teacher	10,518	----------
Teacher turnover in the public schools	----------	1,551
Statistics of higher education	**5,432**	**18,285**
Faculty and other professional staff	----------	1,940
Opening (fall) enrollment	1,852	1,890
Resident, extension, and other enrollments	----------	1,940
Academic-year enrollment	----------	1,890
Earned degrees conferred	1,350	1,380
Receipts, expenditures, and property	----------	1,940
Land-grant colleges and universities	69	68
Engineering enrollments and degrees	221	226
Junior-year science and mathematics students	----------	1,108
Organized occupational curriculums	1,940	1,934
Planning and management data	----------	1,852
College and university facilities	----------	1,917
College and university endowment investments	----------	200
Public library statistics	**469**	**481**
Library systems in cities of 100,000 or more	111	111
Library systems in cities of 50,000 to 99,999	117	117
Library systems in cities of 35,000 to 49,999	94	101
County and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more	147	152

B. OTHER REPORTS REQUESTED IN PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Subject	Number of reports	School year for which last collected
Total	**62,260**	----------
Nonpublic elementary schools	9,730	1940–41
Nonpublic secondary schools	3,053	1947–48
Offerings and enrollments in high school subjects	13,749	1948–49
Residence and migration of college students	1,859	1949–50
Libraries in institutions of higher education	1,837	1951–52
Public secondary day schools	23,757	1951–52
Public school libraries	4,098	1953–54
Local school systems:		
City school systems	1,737	1955–56
Suburban city school systems	498	1955–56
County-unit systems	743	1955–56
Rural county school systems	1,199	1955–56

NOTE.—This table does not include reports required in connection with Federal grants for vocational education and for assistance to school districts in federally affected areas.

higher education, numbering 1,940 in 1957–58, made several reports, including annual reports on enrollment and earned degrees conferred, and biennial reports on faculty and finances. The Office of Education made a number of significant additions to its statistical program during 1956–58 when it initiated several new studies in the field of higher education, including surveys of planning and management data, junior-year science and mathematics students, and college and university investments. Other noteworthy surveys conducted for the first time in 1956–58 were the studies of the beginning teacher and of teacher turnover in the public schools.

This chapter of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, entitled "Statistical Summary of Education, 1957–58," provides a statistical conspectus of education, from the kindergarten through higher education, for both publicly and privately controlled schools. While emphasis is placed on statistics for the school years 1956–57 and 1957–58 (especially the latter), historical tables show educational trends over a number of years. In general, the data are taken from other chapters of the *Biennial Survey*, but additional information has been drawn from (*a*) other publications of the Office of Education; (*b*) other governmental sources, such as the Bureau of the Census, the Office of Business Economics, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and (*c*) nongovernmental sources, such as the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Institute of International Education, and the National League for Nursing, Inc.

The "Statistical Summary of Education" also contains a good deal of material which does not appear elsewhere in the *Biennial Survey* or in any other governmental source. Examples of data for which this chapter is the primary source are the materials on the retention rates of students from the elementary school through higher education; the total number of high school graduates of both public and nonpublic schools; and the statistics summarizing enrollment, teachers, income, and expenditures for all levels of education combined.

Organization of Data

This chapter presents, first, a statistical summary of education in broad range from kindergarten through the college and university level; second, a summary of data on elementary and secondary education; third, a summary of statistics of higher education; fourth, a brief treatment of adult education, veterans' training programs, and statistics of public libraries; and, finally, a summary of statistics of international education and of the activities of the Office of Education in the field of international educational relations.

Education in Broad Range

Number of Schools and Administrative Units

The distribution, by State, of approximately 47,600 local basic administrative units (school districts) and of almost 141,000 schools is shown in table 2. The schools are classified by level (elementary, secondary, and higher education) and by type of control (public and private). Data are also included on the number of schools of nursing which are not affiliated with institutions of higher education. The number of school districts in each State in 1957–58 ranged from 17 in Nevada to almost 4,700 in Nebraska. Nine States had fewer than 100 units, while 18 had more than 1,000 school districts. Each of the 12 Great Lakes and Plains States had more than 1,000 administrative units, and 5 of them had more than 3,000. This group as a whole, however, had 14 percent fewer units in 1957–58 than in 1955–56; and 5 States, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, showed decreases of more than 600 units each. The Great Lakes and Plains region is also the area in which there has been the strongest tendency for 1-teacher public elementary schools to persist. Approximately two-thirds of the 25,300 1-teacher schools in the country in 1957–58 were in these States.

Table 2.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), and number of schools of specified types, by State: 1957–58

Region and State	Public school systems				Nonpublic schools		Institutions of higher education [1]		Schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities [3]
	School districts	Elementary schools		Secondary schools [2]	Elementary	Secondary [2]	Public	Private	
		Total	One-teacher						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNITED STATES (48 States & D.C.)	**47,594**	**95,466**	**25,341**	**25,507**	**13,065**	**3,994**	**666**	**1,264**	**982**
NORTH ATLANTIC	**5,026**	**15,837**	**1,064**	**4,292**	**4,360**	**1,532**	**122**	**422**	**354**
Connecticut	175	759	9	173	184	80	6	23	17
Delaware	[4] 59	140	22	48	35	15	2	2	6
Maine	499	1,050	242	183	[5] 107	[5] 70	7	12	5
Maryland	24	801	27	252	364	84	11	23	18
Massachusetts	365	1,771	41	610	[5] 510	[5] 230	17	66	52
New Hampshire	229	408	49	93	82	48	5	5	11
New Jersey	580	1,665	3	311	[5] 479	[5] 134	10	29	36
New York	1,492	3,847	97	1,429	[5] 1,287	487	40	117	92
Pennsylvania	1,261	4,424	400	998	[5] 1,130	[5] 300	16	106	104
Rhode Island	39	280	5	73	88	28	2	8	5
Vermont	262	565	169	83	35	24	4	10	4
District of Columbia	1	127	0	39	59	32	2	21	4
GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS	**31,615**	**38,655**	**17,112**	**8,075**	**5,309**	**1,214**	**188**	**386**	**285**
Illinois	1,861	3,794	435	925	1,029	180	18	83	66
Indiana	[6] 1,028	2,107	88	746	329	60	6	35	18
Iowa	3,303	3,605	2,067	859	356	128	19	31	22
Kansas	2,984	2,640	1,497	654	227	40	21	24	18
Michigan	2,500	4,3[illegible]	1,258	832	696	224	23	35	21
Minnesota	3,084	3,787	1,667	603	467	96	15	28	17
Missouri	2,629	[5] 3,000	1,126	593	[5] 450	[5] 110	15	44	23
Nebraska	4,663	3,902	2,812	483	242	49	10	12	10
North Dakota	1,968	2,358	1,730	383	64	22	11	1	9
Ohio	1,092	3,004	37	1,141	739	171	9	56	53
South Dakota	3,239	2,963	2,383	261	80	29	7	9	8
Wisconsin	3,264	3,139	2,012	595	[5] 630	[5] 105	34	28	20
SOUTHEAST	**1,852**	**23,899**	**4,683**	**7,447**	**1,465**	**608**	**134**	**275**	**164**
Alabama	112	2,338	296	1,325	123	49	9	17	11
Arkansas	422	1,429	151	679	62	27	9	10	6
Florida	67	1,250	44	485	336	60	8	16	12
Georgia	198	1,766	60	616	[5] 56	35	20	28	10
Kentucky	216	3,272	1,523	465	257	87	8	31	11
Louisiana	67	1,302	38	601	233	100	10	12	6
Mississippi	151	1,898	424	645	60	43	23	16	8
North Carolina	174	2,029	44	910	62	41	16	42	31
South Carolina	109	1,025	21	396	46	19	6	24	12
Tennessee	153	2,776	567	536	92	46	7	37	12
Virginia	128	2,088	343	418	79	75	8	33	28
West Virginia	55	2,726	1,172	371	59	26	10	9	17
WEST AND SOUTHWEST	**9,101**	**17,075**	**2,482**	**5,693**	**1,931**	**640**	**214**	**181**	**99**
Arizona	309	489	45	85	166	47	5	2	3
California	1,818	4,404	300	793	[5] 635	[5] 240	73	70	29
Colorado	947	1,049	209	385	[5] 110	23	13	7	7
Idaho	155	462	70	189	46	10	4	3	3
Montana	1,166	1,241	723	187	61	20	8	3	4
Nevada	17	173	48	41	13	2	1	----------	----------
New Mexico	97	522	75	173	102	32	7	2	1
Oklahoma	1,432	1,953	408	935	93	47	21	11	8
Oregon	675	1,042	93	271	97	28	9	18	4
Texas	1,757	3,767	163	1,930	[5] 410	[5] 120	48	50	27
Utah	40	392	19	148	[5] 15	[5] 15	5	3	3
Washington	447	1,131	48	427	164	50	15	12	10
Wyoming	241	450	281	129	19	6	5	----------	----------
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	**8**	----------	----------
OUTLYING PARTS OF THE U.S.:									
Alaska	28	131	46	32	18	7	1	----------	----------
American Samoa	1	44	4	7	7	----------	----------	----------	----------
Canal Zone	1	15	----------	10	1	----------	1	----------	----------
Guam	1	23	1	2	5	7	1	----------	----------
Hawaii	1	168	12	57	87	25	1	2	2
Puerto Rico	1	1,754	727	423	100	86	1	3	9
Virgin Islands	1	25	7	3	13	6	----------	----------	----------

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[1] Includes universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges and other independent professional schools, and junior colleges.

[2] Includes regular 4-year high schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and junior-senior high schools.

[3] Data as of October 1957, supplied by the National League for Nursing, Inc.

[4] Includes 81 State Board Units which were considered as a single district in previous surveys.

[5] Partly estimated.

[6] Data for 1956–57.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58; and Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957–58; and the National League for Nursing, Inc., New York.

Enrollment

During the school year 1957–58, the total enrollment at all educational levels (elementary, secondary, and higher education) in the United States numbered approximately 42.4 million, or about one-fourth of the total population. This was the largest number of persons who had ever attended school in this country in a single year. Privately controlled schools enrolled 6.7 million people, or almost 16 percent of the total (table 3). Fourteen percent of the pupils at the elementary level, 11 percent of those at the secondary level, and 43 percent of the resident students in institutions of higher education were enrolled in privately controlled schools.

Historical data on enrollment in full-time day schools, by level of instruction and by type of control, are reported in table 4 for the decennial years 1899–1900 to 1949–50, and for 1955–56 and 1957–58. While enrollment in kindergarten and grades 1 through 8 almost doubled during this 58-year period, enrollments in grades 9–12 and in institutions of higher education in 1957–58 were approximately 13 and 14 times, respectively, those at the turn of the century.

Table 3.—Enrollment in full-time day schools, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

[NA=not available]

Level of instruction, by type of control	All schools			Publicly controlled schools			Privately controlled schools		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	**[1] 42,368,267**	**[1] 22,018,658**	**[1] 20,349,609**	**35,588,719**	**18,442,226**	**17,146,493**	**6,690,774**	**3,575,632**	**3,115,142**
Elementary and secondary	**38,995,576**	**19,845,106**	**19,150,470**	**33,711,821**	**17,202,838**	**16,508,983**	**5,283,755**	**2,642,268**	**2,641,487**
Kindergarten–grade 8	30,126,990	15,500,243	14,626,747	25,806,252	13,313,518	12,492,734	4,320,738	2,186,725	2,134,013
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	8,868,586	4,344,863	4,523,723	7,905,569	3,889,320	4,016,249	963,017	455,543	507,474
Higher education	**[1] 3,372,691**	**[1] 2,173,552**	**[1] 1,199,139**	**1,876,898**	**1,239,388**	**637,510**	**1,407,019**	**933,364**	**473,655**
Kindergarten	**2,135,917**	**1,091,587**	**1,044,330**	**1,781,251**	**907,735**	**873,516**	**354,666**	**183,852**	**170,814**
Regular [2]	2,124,753	1,085,912	1,038,841	1,771,753	902,912	868,841	[3] 353,000	[3] 183,000	[3] 170,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	5,801	2,941	2,860	4,135	2,089	2,046	1,666	852	814
Federal schools for Indians [4]	3,904	1,990	1,914	3,904	1,990	1,914	0	0	0
Federal schools on Federal installations [4]	1,459	744	715	1,459	744	715	0	0	0
Grades 1–8, inclusive	**27,991,073**	**14,408,656**	**13,582,417**	**24,025,001**	**12,405,783**	**11,619,218**	**3,966,072**	**2,002,873**	**1,963,199**
Regular [2]	27,840,873	14,326,457	13,514,416	23,897,067	12,336,096	11,560,971	3,943,806	1,990,361	1,953,445
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	50,425	25,370	25,055	41,759	21,058	20,701	8,666	4,312	4,354
Residential schools for exceptional children [4] [5]	63,300	38,000	25,300	49,700	29,800	19,900	13,600	8,200	5,400
Federal schools for Indians [4]	20,782	10,728	10,054	20,782	10,728	10,054	0	0	0
Federal schools on Federal installations [4]	15,693	8,101	7,592	15,693	8,101	7,592	0	0	0
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	**8,868,586**	**4,344,863**	**4,523,723**	**7,905,569**	**3,889,320**	**4,016,249**	**963,017**	**455,543**	**507,474**
Regular [2]	8,790,379	4,299,053	4,491,326	7,859,771	3,864,485	3,995,286	930,608	434,568	496,040
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	42,974	25,694	17,280	17,765	9,119	8,646	25,209	16,575	8,634
Residential schools for exceptional children [4] [6]	23,200	14,200	9,000	16,000	9,800	6,200	7,200	4,400	2,800
Federal schools for Indians [4]	11,390	5,600	5,790	11,390	5,600	5,790	0	0	0
Federal schools on Federal installations [4]	643	316	327	643	316	327	0	0	0
Higher education	**[1] 3,372,691**	**[1] 2,173,552**	**[1] 1,199,139**	**1,876,898**	**1,239,388**	**637,510**	**1,407,019**	**933,364**	**473,655**
Resident college enrollment (regular session)	3,283,917	2,172,752	1,111,165	1,876,898	1,239,388	637,510	1,407,019	933,364	473,655
Undergraduate	2,939,270	1,930,377	1,008,893	1,695,633	1,117,068	578,565	1,243,637	813,309	430,328
Graduate	344,647	242,375	102,272	181,265	122,320	58,945	163,382	120,055	43,327
Schools of nursing not affiliated with institutions of higher education [4]	**88,774**	**800**	**87,974**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

[1] Includes 88,774 students (800 men and 87,974 women) in schools of nursing not classified by type of control.

[2] Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in nonpublic schools (church affiliated or nonsectarian). Does not include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, or Federal schools.

[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, No. 80.

[4] Distribution by sex estimated.

[5] Preliminary data. Includes kindergarten enrollment.

[6] Preliminary data.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58; Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957–58; and Chapter 5, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957–58; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education*, fiscal year 1958; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 4.—Enrollment in full-time day schools, by level of instruction, and by type of control: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1899–1900 to 1957–58

Level of instruction, by type of school	1899–1900	1909–10	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1955–56	1957–58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher) [1]	**17,198,841**	**19,999,148**	**24,061,778**	**29,652,377**	**29,751,203**	**31,319,271**	**39,103,059**	**42,279,493**
Elementary and secondary	**16,961,249**	**19,643,933**	**23,463,898**	**28,551,640**	**28,257,000**	**28,660,250**	**36,107,059**	**38,995,576**
Kindergarten-grade 8	16,261,846	18,528,535	20,963,722	23,739,840	21,127,021	22,207,241	28,332,084	30,126,990
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	7,774,975	8,868,586
Higher education [1]	**237,592**	**355,215**	**597,880**	**1,100,737**	**1,494,203**	**2,659,021**	**[2] 2,996,000**	**3,283,917**
Kindergarten	**225,394**	**346,189**	**510,949**	**781,299**	**655,132**	**1,170,853**	**1,838,202**	**2,135,917**
Public [3]	131,657	[4] 293,970	481,266	723,443	594,647	1,034,203	1,564,396	1,771,753
Nonpublic [3]	93,737	[4] 52,219	29,683	54,456	57,341	[5] 133,000	[8] 263,000	[8] 353,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	[7] 4,869	5,801
Federal schools for Indians	(6)	(6)	(6)	3,400	3,144	3,650	4,939	3,904
Federal schools on Federal installations	---	---	---	---	---	---	998	1,459
Grades 1–8, inclusive	**16,036,452**	**18,182,346**	**20,452,773**	**22,958,541**	**20,471,889**	**21,036,388**	**26,493,882**	**27,991,073**
Public [3]	14,852,202	16,604,821	18,897,661	20,555,150	18,237,451	18,352,603	22,725,861	23,897,067
Nonpublic [3]	1,147,188	1,506,218	1,455,878	2,255,430	2,095,938	[8] 2,574,777	[8] 3,623,360	[8] 3,943,806
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	59,547	35,682	[7] 47,532	50,425
Residential schools for exceptional children [9]	37,062	71,307	[10] 99,234	[11] 129,317	61,731	[12] 53,353	[8] 61,700	[13] 63,300
Federal schools for Indians	(6)	(6)	(6)	18,644	17,222	19,973	20,638	20,782
Federal schools on Federal installations	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,791	15,693
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	**659,403**	**1,115,398**	**2,500,176**	**4,811,800**	**7,129,979**	**6,453,009**	**7,774,975**	**8,868,586**
Public [3]	519,251	915,061	2,200,389	4,399,422	6,601,444	5,724,621	6,872,586	7,859,771
Nonpublic [3]	110,797	117,400	213,920	341,158	457,768	[8] 672,362	[8] 823,000	[8] 930,608
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	65,855	78,932	81,367	59,287	54,070	38,162	[7] 49,457	42,974
Residential schools for exceptional children	3,500	4,005	[10] 4,500	[11] 4,388	9,727	[12] 9,784	[8] 18,400	[13] 23,200
Federal schools for Indians	(6)	(6)	(6)	7,545	6,970	8,080	11,108	11,390
Federal schools on Federal installations	---	---	---	---	---	---	424	643
Higher education [1]	**237,592**	**355,215**	**597,880**	**1,100,737**	**1,494,203**	**2,659,021**	**[2] 2,996,000**	**3,283,917**
Publicly controlled	90,689	166,560	315,382	532,647	796,531	1,354,902	[2] 1,687,000	1,876,898
Privately controlled	146,903	188,655	282,498	568,090	697,672	1,304,119	[2] 1,309,000	1,407,019

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[1] Does not include schools of nursing not affiliated with institutions of higher education.

[2] Estimated on the basis of fall enrollment.

[3] Does not include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, or Federal schools.

[4] Data for 1911–12.

[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, Nos. 45, 66, and 80.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Data for 1953–54.

[8] Estimated.

[9] Includes enrollment in kindergarten.

[10] Data for 1917–18.

[11] Data for 1926–27.

[12] Data for 1945–46.

[13] Preliminary data.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58; Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957–58; and Chapter 5, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957–58; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education*, fiscal year 1958; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 3 includes students enrolled in schools of nursing which are not affiliated with institutions of higher education, but in order to maintain historical comparability these students have been omitted in table 4. The total enrollment in the former table is therefore slightly higher than that shown for 1957–58 in the latter table.

Table 5 presents data collected by the Bureau of the Census on the number and percentage of persons in specified age groups enrolled in school in October 1957. The highest percentage of persons 5–34 years of age enrolled in schools, 59 percent, was found in the rural farm areas. This may be compared with 52 percent in urban areas and 54 percent in rural nonfarm areas. The higher percentage of enrollment in rural areas may be attributed, not to increased school attendance, but to the relatively large proportion of the population aged 5–17 in these areas. In urban areas 49 percent of the population 5–34 were between the ages of 5 and 17; in rural nonfarm areas, 56 percent; and in rural farm areas, 62 percent. The effect of the compulsory school attendance laws is shown in the percentage of children in the following age groups enrolled in school: 7–13, 99.5 percent; 14–15, 97.1; and 16–17, 80.5. In most States children are required to attend school at least until they reach the age of 16.

Table 5.—Enrollment of the civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, by age and by sex, in public and private schools and colleges: United States (48 States and D.C.), urban and rural, October 1957

Age and sex	United States			Urban			Rural nonfarm			Rural farm		
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total, 5 to 34 years	**76,754,000**	**41,166,000**	**53.6**	**45,771,000**	**23,845,000**	**52.1**	**20,278,000**	**11,030,000**	**54.4**	**10,705,000**	**6,291,000**	**58.8**
5 to 29 years	64,844,000	40,950,000	63.2	38,346,000	23,697,000	61.8	17,091,000	10,967,000	64.2	9,407,000	6,286,000	66.8
5 years	3,748,000	2,256,000	60.2	2,122,000	1,567,000	73.8	1,094,000	524,000	47.9	532,000	165,000	31.0
6 years	3,668,000	3,573,000	97.4	1,935,000	1,901,000	98.2	1,131,000	1,094,000	96.7	602,000	578,000	96.0
7 to 9 years	10,606,000	10,553,000	99.5	5,914,000	5,895,000	99.7	3,065,000	3,052,000	99.6	1,627,000	1,606,000	98.7
10 to 13 years	12,209,000	12,152,000	99.5	6,788,000	6,766,000	99.7	3,366,000	3,353,000	99.6	2,055,000	2,033,000	98.9
14 and 15 years	5,487,000	5,328,000	97.1	3,038,000	2,982,000	98.2	1,481,000	1,422,000	96.0	968,000	924,000	95.5
16 and 17 years	4,647,000	3,739,000	80.5	2,609,000	2,152,000	82.5	1,158,000	904,000	78.1	880,000	683,000	77.6
18 and 19 years	4,042,000	1,409,000	34.9	2,446,000	879,000	35.9	967,000	325,000	33.6	629,000	205,000	32.6
20 to 24 years	9,554,000	1,336,000	14.0	6,403,000	1,046,000	16.3	2,128,000	219,000	10.3	1,023,000	71,000	6.9
25 to 29 years	10,883,000	604,000	5.5	7,091,000	509,000	7.2	2,701,000	74,000	2.7	1,091,000	21,000	1.9
30 to 34 years	11,910,000	216,000	1.8	7,425,000	148,000	2.0	3,187,000	63,000	2.0	1,298,000	5,000	0.4
Male, 5 to 34 years	**37,420,000**	**21,509,000**	**57.5**	**21,361,000**	**12,357,000**	**56.3**	**9,957,000**	**5,890,000**	**59.2**	**5,502,000**	**3,262,000**	**59.3**
5 to 29 years	31,734,000	21,363,000	67.3	18,387,000	12,253,000	66.6	8,463,000	5,848,000	69.1	4,884,000	3,262,000	66.8
5 years	1,915,000	1,148,000	59.9	1,059,000	770,000	72.7	542,000	273,000	50.4	314,000	105,000	33.4
6 years	1,871,000	1,815,000	97.0	980,000	957,000	97.7	585,000	562,000	96.1	306,000	296,000	96.7
7 to 9 years	5,416,000	5,383,000	99.4	3,005,000	2,990,000	99.5	1,589,000	1,585,000	99.7	822,000	808,000	98.3
10 to 13 years	6,226,000	6,201,000	99.6	3,386,000	3,379,000	99.8	1,795,000	1,790,000	99.7	1,045,000	1,032,000	98.8
14 and 15 years	2,786,000	2,729,000	98.0	1,512,000	1,496,000	98.9	760,000	744,000	97.9	514,000	489,000	95.1
16 and 17 years	2,315,000	1,917,000	82.8	1,240,000	1,076,000	86.8	605,000	486,000	80.3	470,000	355,000	75.5
18 and 19 years	1,802,000	780,000	42.3	985,000	471,000	47.8	485,000	192,000	39.6	332,000	117,000	35.2
20 to 24 years	4,215,000	897,000	21.3	2,788,000	701,000	25.1	894,000	152,000	17.0	533,000	44,000	8.3
25 to 29 years	5,188,000	493,000	9.5	3,432,000	413,000	12.0	1,208,000	64,000	5.3	548,000	16,000	2.9
30 to 34 years	5,686,000	146,000	2.6	3,574,000	104,000	2.9	1,494,000	42,000	2.8	618,000	----------	------
Female, 5 to 34 years	**39,334,000**	**19,657,000**	**50.0**	**23,810,000**	**11,488,000**	**48.2**	**10,321,000**	**5,140,000**	**49.8**	**5,203,000**	**3,029,000**	**58.2**
5 to 29 years	33,110,000	19,587,000	59.2	19,959,000	11,444,000	57.3	8,628,000	5,119,000	59.3	4,523,000	3,024,000	66.9
5 years	1,833,000	1,108,000	60.4	1,063,000	797,000	75.0	552,000	251,000	45.5	218,000	60,000	27.5
6 years	1,797,000	1,758,000	97.8	955,000	944,000	98.8	546,000	532,000	97.4	296,000	282,000	95.3
7 to 9 years	5,190,000	5,170,000	99.6	2,909,000	2,905,000	99.9	1,476,000	1,467,000	99.4	805,000	798,000	99.1
10 to 13 years	5,983,000	5,951,000	99.5	3,402,000	3,387,000	99.6	1,571,000	1,563,000	99.5	1,010,000	1,001,000	99.1
14 and 15 years	2,701,000	2,599,000	96.2	1,526,000	1,486,000	97.4	721,000	678,000	94.0	454,000	435,000	95.8
16 and 17 years	2,332,000	1,822,000	78.1	1,369,000	1,076,000	78.6	553,000	418,000	75.6	410,000	328,000	80.0
18 and 19 years	2,240,000	629,000	28.1	1,461,000	408,000	27.9	482,000	133,000	27.6	297,000	88,000	29.6
20 to 24 years	5,339,000	439,000	8.2	3,615,000	345,000	9.5	1,234,000	67,000	5.4	490,000	27,000	5.5
25 to 29 years	5,695,000	111,000	1.9	3,659,000	96,000	2.6	1,493,000	10,000	0.7	543,000	5,000	0.9
30 to 34 years	6,224,000	70,000	1.1	3,851,000	44,000	1.1	1,693,000	21,000	1.2	680,000	5,000	0.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, No. 80.

School Retention Rates

The Office of Education bases school retention rates on the enrollment in the fifth grade rather than in the first. Because of the high rate of retardation in the first few grades, it is felt that the fifth-grade enrollment better represents the number in the entering first-grade cohort 4 years earlier than does the total first-grade enrollment itself. Compulsory attendance laws keep practically all children in school at least until the fifth grade.

Of 100 children in the fifth grade in 1950–51, an estimated 58 were graduated from high school in 1957–58 (table 6). This is the largest number of graduates to date, and may be compared with 48 graduating from high school 10 years earlier. The growth in retention rates has been steady with the exception of the war years, when many high school and college students left school to enter the military service or to secure employment in industry.

Data are not available at the present time from which to calculate retention rates extending through college graduation. In former years it was assumed that high school graduates entered college during the school year immediately following their graduation, and rates were calculated on that basis. Since World War II, however, many college students have been former servicemen and servicewomen, who have entered institutions of higher education several years after high school graduation and with varying amounts of advanced credit. The influx of these veterans has made unreliable the calculation of retention

Table 6.—Estimated retention rates,[1] 5th grade through college entrance, in public and nonpublic schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1923–31 to 1950–58

School year of entrance into 5th grade	Retention per 100 pupils who entered 5th grade								High school graduates	Year of high school graduation	First-time college students
	5th grade[2]	6th grade	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1923–24	100	89	78	72	58	44	35	31	27	1931	12
1924–25	100	91	80	74	61	47	38	34	30	1932	12
1925–26	100	91	82	74	64	51	42	37	32	1933	11
1926–27	100	92	82	75	68	55	45	40	33	1934	13
1927–28	100	93	83	78	71	59	48	42	36	1935	14
1928–29	100	94	85	80	74	62	50	43	38	1936	14
1929–30	100	95	86	82	76	65	51	45	40	1937	14
1930–31	100	94	87	82	77	65	53	46	42	1938	15
1931–32	100	93	88	82	78	65	55	48	43	1939	15
1932–33	100	94	89	83	79	66	57	51	46	1940	16
1933–34	100	94	90	84	79	69	59	49	46	1941	14
1934–35	100	95	89	84	80	71	61	51	47	1942	13
1935–36	100	95	89	84	81	72	59	47	44	1943	12
1936–37	100	95	90	85	84	70	55	42	39	1944	12
1937–38	100	95	90	85	81	68	52	43	40	1945	(3)
1938–39	100	96	91	85	80	66	53	44	42	1946	(3)
1939–40	100	96	92	85	78	67	55	48	45	1947	(3)
1940–41	100	97	91	84	78	70	57	51	48	1948	(3)
1941–42	100	95	90	83	79	70	58	51	49	1949	(3)
1942–43	100	95	91	85	81	71	60	54	50	1950	20
1943–44	100	97	91	87	83	74	63	56	52	1951	22
1944–45	100	95	93	86	85	75	65	55	52	1952	23
1945–46	100	96	94	88	87	77	66	55	52	1953	27
1946–47	100	95	94	92	87	78	64	58	55	1954	28
1947–48	100	97	95	92	86	75	67	59	56	1955	29
1948–49	100	98	96	93	86	80	71	62	58	1956	30
1949–50	100	98	97	92	87	80	70	61	57	1957	30
1950–51	100	98	97	92	89	81	71	63	58	1958	31

[1] Rates for the 5th grade through high school graduation are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public elementary and secondary schools, and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. Rates for first-time college enrollment are based on data supplied to the Office of Education by institutions of higher education.

[2] 5th grade in 12-grade systems; 4th grade in 11-grade systems.

[3] Lack of detailed information regarding veteran students makes the calculation of retention rates unreliable.

rates through college graduation until the relationship between high school and college attendance becomes normal again, or until a special study is made.

For additional information on retention rates at the secondary school level, the reader is referred to two subsequent tables: Table 17 shows the retention of pupils from the ninth grade through high school graduation, and table 18 compares high school graduates with the population 17 years of age.

Teachers

Table 7 presents a historical summary of the number of teachers, by sex and by level of school, from 1929–30 to 1957–58. The term "teacher" may be defined as a person employed to instruct pupils or students. At the elementary and secondary levels it does not include supervisors and principals, or librarians and guidance and psychological personnel when separately reported; at the higher education level it does not include administrative, research, or extension staff members. During the school year 1957–58, the total number of teachers employed was 1,677,000, an increase of more than 10 percent over 1955–56. Approximately 34 percent of the teachers in 1957–58 were men. There has been a steady increase in the percentage of male teachers since 1929–30, when only 21 percent of the teachers were men. In 1939–40, they represented 27 percent of the total; in 1949–50, 30 percent; and in 1955–56, 33 percent.

The number of teachers at the elementary level increased 9 percent from 1955–56 to 1957–58, and the proportion of male teachers remained at 12 percent of the total during this period. At the secondary level the number of teachers rose 11 percent, while the proportion of men increased from 48 to almost 50 percent of the total. Institutions of higher education reported a rise of 13 percent in the number of instructional staff members during the biennium, with the percentage of male teachers remaining at 80 percent of the total. The number of teachers and instructional staff members employed at each educational level in 1957-58 was greater than at any previous time in our history.

Receipts

Total receipts of both publicly and privately controlled educational institutions at all levels from kindergarten through higher education amounted to $22.8 billion in 1957-58 (table 8). Publicly controlled institutions received $18.2 billion, or 80 percent of the total, while privately controlled schools received $4.6 billion, or 20 percent of all receipts. Receipts from governmental sources, Federal, State, and local, accounted for 92 percent of the income of publicly controlled schools, and for 8 percent of the income of private institutions. For the major portion of their income, privately controlled schools must depend upon a variety of sources, including student fees, private gifts and grants, and, in the case of private institutions of higher education, endowment earnings.

In 1957-58, approximately three-fourths of the receipts of all educational institutions went to schools at the elementary and secondary level ($16.8 billion), and the remaining quarter ($6.0 billion), to institutions of higher education.

Expenditures

In 1957-58, educational institutions at all levels, both publicly and privately controlled, expended $21.1 billion (table 9). This figure comprises current expenditures and interest amounting to $16.9 billion, or four-fifths of the total; and capital outlay (termed plant expansion

Table 7.—Number of teachers [1] in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff members [2] in institutions of higher education: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929-30 to 1957-58

Type of school, by level	1929-30		1939-40		1949-50		1955-56		1957-58	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All levels	**216,275**	**818,758**	**298,331**	**799,752**	**367,496**	**868,082**	**506,838**	**1,015,030**	**571,926**	**1,105,166**
Total elementary and secondary schools	**154,983**	**795,178**	**212,084**	**769,182**	**221,635**	**823,590**	**324,621**	**969,059**	**364,564**	**1,054,344**
Elementary schools (including kindergartens) [3]	68,705	633,819	70,187	569,860	58,407	607,258	96,540	719,970	105,066	784,421
Public	67,239	573,718	67,140	508,060	52,925	536,653	92,140	630,750	99,846	678,478
Nonpublic	[4] 1,466	[4] 60,101	3,047	61,800	[5] 5,482	[5] 70,605	[6] 4,400	[6] 89,220	[5] 5,220	[5] 105,943
Secondary schools (including junior, senior, junior-senior, and regular high schools) [3]	82,689	152,405	138,384	192,023	158,536	207,741	223,330	237,603	253,682	257,916
Public	74,532	138,774	126,837	173,440	142,043	182,050	202,030	208,173	231,817	227,708
Nonpublic	[4] 8,157	[4] 13,631	11,547	18,583	[5] 16,493	[5] 25,691	[6] 21,300	[6] 29,430	[6] 21,865	[6] 30,208
Miscellaneous elementary and secondary schools: Subcollegiate departments of colleges	1,564	1,251	1,968	1,753	3,031	2,785	[6] 2,831	[6] 4,596	3,151	5,336
Publicly controlled	339	246	524	369	1,447	1,651	[6] 1,742	[6] 3,319	2,105	3,870
Privately controlled	1,225	1,005	1,444	1,384	1,584	1,134	[6] 1,089	[6] 1,277	1,046	1,466
Residential schools for exceptional children	[7] 1,578	[7] 6,571	[8] 1,107	[8] 4,599	[9] 1,148	[9] 4,771	[6] 1,350	[5] 5,750	[5] 1,900	[5] 5,600
Federal schools for Indians and Alaskans	447	1,132	438	947	[8] 513	[8] 1,035	[8] 570	[8] 1,140	[8] 765	[8] 1,071
Higher education: resident instructional staff, including critic teachers [10]	**61,292**	**23,580**	**86,247**	**30,570**	**145,861**	**44,492**	**[11] 182,217**	**[11] 45,971**	**[12] 207,362**	**[12] 50,822**
Publicly controlled	25,401	12,904	35,702	14,311	66,462	21,245	[11] 89,987	[11] 23,114	[12] 105,596	[12] 25,754
Privately controlled	35,891	10,676	50,545	16,259	79,399	23,247	[11] 92,230	[11] 22,857	[12] 101,766	[12] 25,068

[1] Teaching positions; includes librarians, guidance and psychological personnel when not separately reported; does not include supervisors or principals.

[2] Does not include administrative staff or faculty members engaged in research, extension, etc.

[3] Does not include subcollegiate departments of colleges, residential schools for exceptional children, or Federal schools.

[4] Data for 1927-28.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Data for 1953-54.

[7] Data for 1926-27.

[8] Distribution by sex estimated.

[9] Data for 1945-46.

[10] Does not include schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

[11] Data for November.

[12] First term of academic year.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58; and Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 8.—Receipts of educational institutions, by source, by type of control, and by level of instruction: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

[In thousands of dollars]

Receipts, by source, and by type of control	Grand total	Elementary and secondary education [1]			Higher education [2]			
		Total	Revenue	Nonrevenue	Total	Educational and general	Plant expansion [3]	Nonexpendable funds [3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand total	**22,821,409**	**16,840,008**	**14,325,332**	**2,514,676**	**[4] 5,981,401**	**3,732,512**	**1,036,710**	**303,303**
Publicly controlled	**18,191,214**	**14,761,118**	**12,246,442**	**2,514,676**	**[5] 3,430,096**	**2,145,903**	**746,446**	**58,976**
Total government	16,816,232	14,724,266	12,209,590	2,514,676	2,091,966	1,623,747	468,212	7
Federal	988,937	551,413	551,413	----------	437,524	387,156	50,368	----------
State	6,307,829	4,824,620	4,824,620	----------	1,483,209	1,110,811	372,391	7
Local (including county)	9,519,466	9,348,233	6,833,557	2,514,676	171,233	125,780	45,453	----------
Student fees	310,742	[6] 23,192	[6] 23,192	----------	287,550	270,686	16,802	62
Private gifts and grants	124,430	13,661	13,661	----------	110,769	68,601	24,151	18,016
All other sources	939,810	----------	----------	----------	[5] 939,810	182,868	237,280	40,891
Privately controlled	**4,630,195**	**[7] 2,078,890**	**[7] 2,078,890**	([8])	**[9] 2,551,305**	**1,586,609**	**290,265**	**244,327**
Total government	362,497	----------	----------	----------	362,497	351,079	11,418	----------
Federal	330,974	----------	----------	----------	330,974	319,892	11,082	----------
State	27,979	----------	----------	----------	27,979	27,643	336	----------
Local (including county)	3,544	----------	----------	----------	3,544	3,544	([10])	----------
Student fees	4,267,698	[7] 2,078,890	[7] 2,078,890	([8])	667,831	663,516	4,289	25
Private gifts and grants					574,166	255,825	132,952	185,389
All other sources					[9] 946,811	316,189	141,606	58,913

[1] Includes income of $55,886,000 for Federal schools for Indians and $9,043,000 for Federal schools on Federal installations. Excludes residential schools for exceptional children.

[2] Includes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. Excludes schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

[3] Excludes transfers from current and other funds.

[4] Includes certain income in addition to that reported in columns 7, 8, and 9. See footnotes 5 and 9.

[5] Includes the following income in addition to that reported in columns 7, 8, and 9: auxiliary enterprises, $446,790,000; and student-aid income, $31,980,000.

[6] Tuition and transportation fees from patrons.

[7] Estimated on basis of expenditure per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools.

[8] Included in column 4.

[9] Includes the following income in addition to that reported in columns 7, 8, and 9: auxiliary enterprises, $392,027,000; and student-aid income, $38,077,000.

[10] Income from this source amounted to less than $500.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58; and Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957–58; *Administration of Public Laws 874 and 815*, June 30, 1958; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

in institutions of higher education) of $4.2 billion, or one-fifth of the total. The expenditures of publicly controlled institutions amounted to $16.7 billion, or 79 percent of the total, and privately controlled schools expended $4.4 billion, or 21 percent of all expenditures.

The data in tables 8 and 9 do not include the receipts and expenditures of residential schools for exceptional children. The Office of Education has not conducted a study of the finances of these institutions for a number of years.

Table 10 shows the relationship between national income and expenditures for education in the United States from 1929–30 to 1957–58. The proportion of national income spent for education was relatively high during the depression years of the early 1930's, and was lowest during World War II. In recent years, as school enrollments have expanded rapidly and as expenditure per pupil has also increased, the percentage of national income spent for education has tended to rise somewhat. Total expenditures for education amounted to almost [illegible] percent of national income in 1957–58.

Educational Attainment Related to Individual Income

The distribution of persons 14 years of age and over, by years of school completed and by total money income, is shown in table 11. The data in this table are based on a sample survey of the population conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1958, and they provide strong evidence of the high correlation between income and educational attainment. The median income for men ranged from $1,905 for those who had completed fewer than 8 years of school to $6,926 for those who had completed 5 or more

Table 9.—Expenditures for education, including capital outlay, by level of instruction, and by type of control: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

[In thousands of dollars]

Level of instruction, by type of school	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher) [1]	**21,119,565**	**16,748,129**	**4,371,436**
Current expenditures (including interest)	16,915,836	13,299,954	3,616,882
Capital outlay or plant expansion	4,203,729	3,448,175	754,553
Elementary and secondary schools [2]	**15,648,053**	**13,569,163**	[3] **2,078,890**
Current expenditures (including interest)	12,358,323	10,716,416	[3] 1,641,907
Capital outlay	3,289,730	2,852,747	[3] 436,983
Kindergarten through grade 8 [4]	**10,803,619**	**9,241,957**	**1,561,662**
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate [4]	**4,844,434**	**4,327,206**	**517,228**
Miscellaneous elementary and secondary schools:			
Federal schools for Indians	55,886	55,886	----------
Federal schools on Federal installations	9,043	9,043	----------
Higher education (including subcollegiate departments) [5]	**5,406,583**	**3,114,038**	**2,292,546**
Current expenditures	4,509,666	2,534,690	1,974,975
Educational and general	3,604,414	2,077,565	1,526,849
Auxiliary enterprises	775,316	411,786	363,530
Student aid expenditures	129,935	45,339	84,595
Expenditures from plant funds [6]	896,918	579,348	317,570

[1] Excludes expenditures for residential schools for exceptional children and for schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

[2] Excludes expenditures for Federal schools for Indians, Federal schools on Federal installations, and residential schools for exceptional children. Expenditures for Federal schools are shown separately below.

[3] Estimated on basis of expenditure per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools.

[4] Distribution between grade-groups (kindergarten–grade 8 and grades 9–12 and postgraduate) estimated on basis of average teacher's salary and pupil-teacher ratio at the elementary and secondary levels. Expenditure per pupil in grades 9–12 and postgraduate was calculated as 1.529 times expenditure per pupil in kindergarten–grade 8.

[5] Excludes schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

[6] Excludes $134,327,000 expended directly from current funds ($87,091,000 by publicly controlled and $47,236,000 by privately controlled institutions).

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58; and Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957–58; *Administration of Public Laws 874 and 815*, June 30, 1958; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

years of college. The median income of women workers ranged from $711 for those with fewer than 8 years of schooling to $4,381 for women who had completed 5 years of college or more. Approximately 23 percent of the male college graduates had an income of $10,000 or more, as compared with only 4 percent of the high school graduates and 1 percent of the elementary school graduates.

Table 10.—National income related to total expenditures [1] for education: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929–30 to 1957–58

Calendar year	National income (in millions)	School year	Expenditures for education: Total (in thousands)	Expenditures for education: As a percent of national income
1	2	3	4	5
1929	$87,814	1929–30	$3,233,601	3.68
1931	59,708	1931–32	2,966,464	4.97
1933	40,159	1933–34	2,294,896	5.71
1935	57,057	1935–36	2,649,914	4.64
1937	73,618	1937–38	3,014,074	4.09
1939	72,753	1939–40	3,199,593	4.40
1941	104,710	1941–42	3,203,548	3.06
1943	170,310	1943–44	3,522,007	2.07
1945	181,248	1945–46	4,167,597	2.30
1947	198,177	1947–48	6,574,379	3.32
1949	217,690	1949–50	8,795,635	4.04
1951	279,313	1951–52	11,312,446	4.05
1953	305,573	1953–54	13,949,876	4.57
1955	330,206	1955–56	16,811,651	5.09
1957	366,943	1957–	21,119,565	5.76

[1] Includes expenditures of public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher education).

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistical Summary of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, July 1958 and July 1960.

Federal Funds for Education

The Federal Government provides funds for education through a wide variety of programs administered by numerous governmental agencies. The Office of Education, for the purpose of providing a central and authoritative source of information on the educational programs which receive these funds, began in 1933–34 to collect data concerning them from the respective agencies. Bulletins which summarize these data have been issued biennially by the Office since that time. Table 12 presents data from recent editions of the bulletins on *Federal Funds for Education*. Federal support for all programs listed declined from $2.5 billion in 1950–51 to $2.0 billion in 1957–58, a decrease of 20 percent. This decrease may be attributed to the smaller amounts of money which were expended by the Veterans Administration for the education and training and the vocational rehabilitation of veterans. Expenditures for these purposes decreased from $2.1 billion in 1950–51 to $731 million in 1957–58. During the same period expenditures for other educational programs increased from $392 million to $1.3 billion.

Table 11.—Distribution of persons 14 years of age and over, by years of school completed, by total money income, and by sex: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1958

Total money income and sex	Total [1]	Elementary school			High school			College					Median years of school completed
		Total	Less than 8 years [2]	8 years	Total	1 to 3 years	4 years	Total	1 to 3 years	4 years or more			
										Total	4 years	5 years or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MALE													
Total, 14 Years and Over													
Number of persons.....thousands..	58,378	21,352	11,530	9,822	26,079	12,759	13,320	9,966	4,901	5,065	2,971	2,094	10.7
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	53,543	18,950	10,292	8,658	24,075	10,997	13,078	9,639	4,657	4,982	2,943	2,039	11.0
Income Recipients													
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--------
Under $500.....	9.5	12.6	14.7	10.2	9.0	15.7	3.3	3.9	6.0	1.9	2.5	0.9	9.1
$500 to $999.....	7.4	11.7	15.2	7.5	4.9	5.9	3.9	4.8	7.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	8.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.7	10.3	12.4	7.8	4.9	5.4	4.5	3.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	2.8	8.7
$1,500 to $1,999.....	5.6	8.3	9.5	6.8	4.3	4.9	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.0	8.8
$2,000 to $2,499.....	6.0	8.3	9.0	7.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	3.5	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	9.0
$2,500 to $2,999.....	5.2	6.9	7.0	6.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	2.4	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.2
$3,000 to $3,499.....	6.5	7.8	7.3	8.4	6.4	6.7	6.1	3.8	4.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	9.8
$3,500 to $3,999.....	6.5	6.6	5.3	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.7	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.0	10.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.9	7.1	5.6	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.8	5.6	6.8	4.3	4.7	3.7	11.1
$4,500 to $4,999.....	6.6	5.3	4.3	6.5	7.9	7.3	8.4	6.0	7.2	4.8	5.4	3.8	11.6
$5,000 to $5,999.....	12.1	7.9	5.3	10.9	15.1	13.0	17.0	13.1	14.1	12.2	13.4	10.3	12.1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	7.6	3.7	2.6	5.0	9.2	7.3	10.9	11.5	11.1	11.8	10.7	13.5	12.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	8.1	2.8	1.4	4.5	8.5	6.0	10.6	18.5	14.1	22.7	24.3	20.2	12.7
$10,000 to $14,999.....	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.2	1.3	2.9	10.4	6.9	13.8	13.5	14.3	14.5
$15 000 to $24,999.....	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	4.2	1.9	6.4	4.1	10.0	16.2
$25,000 and over.....	0.4	0.1	--------	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	2.7	1.5	4.6	--------
Median income.....	$3,742	$2,428	$1,905	$3,214	$4,168	$3,594	$4,548	$5,702	$4,924	$6,627	$6,374	$6,926	--------
25 Years and Over													
Number of persons.....thousands..	46,315	17,859	9,898	7,961	19,055	8,278	10,777	8,523	3,774	4,749	2,726	2,023	10.8
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	45,356	17,279	9,518	7,761	18,872	8,186	10,686	8,382	3,704	4,678	2,706	1,972	10.8
Median income.....	$4,213	$2,714	$2,080	$3,508	$4,710	$4,367	$4,992	$6,228	$5,600	$6,866	$6,710	$7,103	--------
FEMALE													
Number of persons.....thousands..	62,995	20,662	10,635	10,027	33,178	14,216	18,962	8,351	5,128	3,223	2,478	745	11.2
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	33,340	10,825	5,880	4,945	17,025	7,032	9,993	5,059	2,991	2,068	1,502	566	11.4
Income Recipients													
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--------
Under $500.....	27.6	33.6	36.8	29.8	26.6	37.0	19.2	17.6	21.3	11.9	14.2	6.1	10.0
$500 to $999.....	18.7	28.3	31.3	24.7	14.4	17.7	12.1	11.6	13.7	8.4	9.9	4.8	9.0
$1,000 to $1,499.....	10.6	12.9	12.6	13.3	9.7	9.9	9.5	8.8	9.6	7.7	8.8	5.1	10.4
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.5	8.7	7.7	9.9	8.9	9.5	8.4	6.6	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	10.9
$2,000 to $2,499.....	8.3	6.3	5.0	7.9	10.1	8.7	11.1	6.3	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.3	12.0
$2,500 to $2,999.....	5.9	3.4	2.6	4.5	7.1	5.0	8.6	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.2	5.6	12.3
$3,000 to $3,499.....	6.6	3.2	2.0	4.5	8.5	5.0	11.0	7.6	8.2	6.8	7.5	5.1	12.4
$3,500 to $3,999.....	4.4	1.5	0.9	2.3	5.2	2.7	6.9	8.0	8.5	7.3	8.4	4.6	12.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	3.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	4.1	2.0	5.6	7.4	5.7	10.0	9.7	10.9	12.6
$4,500 to $4,999.....	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.9	2.8	4.6	3.1	6.9	6.1	9.1	12.7
$5,000 to $5,999.....	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.1	1.2	2.7	6.7	5.2	9.1	8.3	11.2	12.9
$6,000 to $6,999.....	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.2	3.6	1.5	6.7	3.7	14.2	13.8
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.3	5.7	3.9	10.2	16.2
$10,000 to $14,999.....	0.2	0.1	--------	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	--------
$15,000 to $24,999.....	0.1	--------	--------	0.1	0.1	--------	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--------	0.5	--------
$25,000 and over.....	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	0.1	0.2	--------	--------	--------	--------
Median income.....	$1,176	$790	$711	$909	$1,464	$867	$2,036	$2,429	$1,865	$3,309	$2,903	$4,381	--------

[1] Includes persons not reporting years of school completed, not shown separately.

[2] Includes persons reporting no years of school completed, not shown separately.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–60, No. 33.

Table 12.—Amount of Federal support for education, by agency and program: 1950–51 to 1957–58

[In thousands of dollars]

Department or agency and program	1950–51	1952–53	1954–55	1956–57	1957–58
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**2,511,829**	**1,416,898**	**1,571,535**	**1,968,246**	**2,008,052**
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	**111,370**	**310,575**	**392,240**	**457,277**	**554,611**
Office of Education:					
Office administration	2,879	5,149	3,506	4,871	5,472
Civil defense education			45	58	
Cooperative research	0	0	0	941	2,526
Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds for land-grant colleges	5,030	5,030	5,052	5,052	5,052
Public library services for rural areas	0	0	0	1,440	4,263
School support in federally affected areas	16,727	200,084	214,507	172,835	188,029
Vocational education	26,685	25,366	30,351	37,063	38,733
Federally Aided Corporations:					
American Printing House for the Blind	125	185	215	240	338
Gallaudet College	368	503	674	3,162	2,420
Howard University	4,262	4,047	7,654	3,686	4,212
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:					
Research and demonstration projects			299	1,999	3,600
Training and traineeship			790	2,938	4,380
Public Health Service:					
Communicable Disease Center		370	396	567	549
Education in hospitals	191	187	181	216	203
Education of public health personnel			633	1,150	1,150
Indian health				179	279
Research fellowships		2,014	2,558	5,416	6,434
Traineeships and training grants		7,977	11,488	30,836	38,790
Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center		127	149	357	275
Social Security Administration: Children's Bureau training program	477	695	482	596	815
Surplus Property Utilization Division Allocations For Education	54,626	58,841	113,260	183,675	247,091
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	**171,154**	**195,693**	**245,071**	**398,399**	**347,818**
Agricultural Extension Service	32,141	32,117	39,800	50,030	50,882
Revenue from national forests and submarginal lands	8,435	17,490	16,871	29,080	27,572
School lunch and milk	118,082	133,540	169,291	290,431	239,682
State agricultural experiment stations	12,496	12,546	19,109	28,858	29,682
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	**5,292**	**4,024**	**2,632**	**2,884**	**3,262**
Census training for foreign technicians					71
Maritime Administration schools	5,292	4,024	2,593	2,836	3,050
Meteorological education and training			39	48	69
Training in the National Bureau of Standards					72
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	**25,507**	**40,714**	**47,955**	**69,569**	**84,452**
Service academies	13,648	15,956	16,351	23,480	34,661
Education for military personnel at civilian institutions	6,724	7,089	5,699	8,800	8,756
Education for off-duty personnel	5,135	8,683	9,370	10,579	10,941
Education for civilian employees				2,095	2,038
Education of dependent children overseas		8,911	16,421	24,375	27,339
Operation of school buses					449
Medical education for national defense		75	114	240	268
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	**45,834**	**58,834**	**80,263**	**90,794**	**111,131**
Alaska public works program	101	3,397	3,250	1,363	2,248
Bureau of Mines safety-training program	780	837	850	898	1,000
Education for children of National Park Service employees	14	20	27	29	34
Education in Pribilof Islands	26	34	35	43	46
Education in the trust territory of the Pacific islands	290	300	250	410	565
Education for Indians in the United States	27,118	30,117	37,541	49,433	60,646
Revenue from sale of public lands	17,505	24,129	38,310	38,618	46,592
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	**389**	**422**	**461**	**530**	**829**
Bureau of Prisons vocational training	389	422	461	530	593
FBI National Academy					9
Police training schools					227
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	**3,927**	**5,188**	**5,236**	**5,940**	**9,673**
Apprenticeship and training	3,183	3,324	3,160	3,399	3,746
Foreign visitors program	744	1,864	2,076	2,541	2,907
Testing, counseling, and placement services					3,020
DEPARTMENT OF STATE		**37,402**	**40,100**	**47,751**	**55,383**
Educational exchange programs		23,360	19,768	18,605	21,402
Country missions		14,042	20,332	29,146	33,981
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	**1,800**	**2,565**	**2,506**	**3,350**	**4,781**
U.S. Coast Guard Academy	1,768	2,513	2,435	3,265	3,820
Education of dependent children overseas	0	0	13	23	28
U.S. Coast Guard officer postgraduate and specialized training	32	52	58	62	56
Internal Revenue Service training for enforcement personnel					877

Table 12.—Amount of Federal support for education, by agency and program: 1950–51 to 1957–58—Continued

Department or agency and program	1950–51	1952–53	1954–55	1956–57	1957–58
1	2	3	4	5	6
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	**18,908**	**25,221**	**24,[illegible]9**	**30,717**	**45,769**
Contract research	13,487	17,352	19,431	21,284	32,005
Fellowships	1,055	696	229	413	620
Expenditures for public schools	3,682	6,780	4,410	4,097	4,178
Other training	684	393	409	4,923	8,966
CANAL ZONE	**2,300**	**2,635**	**2,910**	**3,647**	**3,730**
Public education	2,300	2,635	2,910	3,647	3,730
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	**2,728**	**2,310**	**5,063**	**5,077**	**6,082**
Public education	2,695	2,277	5,016	5,027	6,029
Capitol page school	33	33	47	50	53
FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY	**101**	**348**	**266**	**461**	**831**
Aviation training of foreign nationals	100	345	244	432	793
Tuition payments for employees in nondepartmental institutions	1	3	2	9	10
International Civil Aviation Organization fellows	----------	----------	20	20	28
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION	----------	----------	----------	**7**	**12**
Employee education	----------	----------	----------	7	12
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,067**	**1,206**
Reading material for the blind	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,067	1,206
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	**710**	**618**	**675**	**580**	**500**
Research at educational institutions	710	618	675	580	500
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	----------	**3,220**	**10,109**	**34,952**	**44,737**
Basic research	----------	1,813	8,009	15,268	19,443
Research facilities	----------	----------	----------	5,382	6,026
Fellowships	----------	1,366	1,784	3,354	5,602
Institutes, course content improvement, and special projects	----------	41	316	10,948	13,666
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION	----------	----------	----------	**707**	**1,446**
Civil defense resident training schools	----------	----------	----------	----------	185
Training and education contributions to States	----------	----------	----------	707	1,261
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	**593**	**557**	**485**	**582**	**589**
Cooperative research tests and demonstrations	593	557	485	582	589
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	**2,120,216**	**725,572**	**710,084**	**813,955**	**731,210**
Vocational rehabilitation	176,875	57,769	40,770	30,598	26,095
Education and training	1,943,341	667,803	664,514	773,906	693,232
War orphans educational assistance	0	0	0	2,351	5,183
Fees to educational institutions	0	----------	4,800	7,100	6,700

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, bulletins on *Federal Funds for Education.*

Elementary and Secondary Education

Historical Summary

Table 13 presents a historical summary of statistics of public elementary and secondary education in the United States. It provides data on population, pupils, instructional staff, and finances, decennially for the school years from 1869–70 to 1949–50, and for 1955–56 and 1957–58. In order to make the financial data more meaningful, beginning with 1919–20 certain averages and per-pupil expenditures have been expressed both in terms of actual dollars and also in dollars adjusted to reflect 1957–58 purchasing power. Average salary per member of instructional staff has been expressed in this manner, and for comparative purposes data on personal income per member of the labor force have also been adjusted to reflect changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The adjustment to constant dollars was made by means of the Consumer Price Index, which was obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 13.—Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869–70 to 1957–58

Item	1869–70	1879–80	1889–90	1899–1900	1909–10	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1955–56	1957–58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Population, Pupils, and Instructional Staff											
Total population[1] (thousands)	39,818	50,156	62,948	75,995	90,492	104,512	121,770	130,880	148,665	164,303	170,295
Population aged 5–17 years inclusive[1] (thousands)	12,055	15,066	18,543	21,573	24,009	27,556	31,417	30,150	30,168	37,262	40,164
Percent of total population aged 5–17	30.3	30.0	29.5	28.4	26.5	26.4	25.8	23.0	20.3	22.7	23.6
Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands)	6,872	9,867	12,723	15,503	17,814	21,578	25,678	25,434	25,111	31,163	33,529
Nursery, kindergarten, and grades 1–8 (thousands)	6,792	9,757	12,520	14,984	16,899	19,378	21,279	18,833	19,387	24,290	25,669
Grades 9–12 and postgraduates (thousands)	[2] [3] 80	[3] 110	[3] 203	[3] 519	[3] 915	2,200	4,399	6,601	5,725	6,873	7,860
Percent of total population enrolled	17.3	19.7	20.2	20.4	19.7	20.6	21.1	19.4	16.9	19.0	19.7
Percent of population 5–17 years enrolled	57.0	65.5	68.6	71.9	74.2	78.3	81.7	84.4	83.2	83.6	83.5
Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9–12 and postgraduates)	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	10.2	17.1	26.0	22.7	22.1	23.4
High school graduates (thousands)	--------	--------	[3] 22	[3] 62	[3] 111	[3] 231	[3] 592	1,143	1,063	1,252	1,332
Average daily attendance (thousands)	4,077	6,144	8,154	10,633	12,827	16,150	21,265	22,042	22,284	27,740	29,722
Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands)	539,053	800,720	1,098,233	1,534,823	2,011,477	2,615,161	3,672,765	3,858,012	3,964,354	4,938,161	5,277,840
Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8	82.8	86.7	88.7	89.0	88.6
Average length of school term (in days)	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161.9	172.7	175.0	177.9	178.0	177.6
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	78.4	81.1	86.3	99.0	113.0	121.2	143.0	151.7	157.9	158.5	157.4
Total instructional staff (thousands)	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	678	880	912	962	1,213	1,333
Supervisors (thousands)	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	7	7	5	9	13	14
Principals (thousands)	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	14	31	32	39	51	59
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff (thousands)[4]	201	287	364	423	523	657	843	875	914	1,149	1,261
Men (thousands)	78	123	126	127	110	93	140	195	195	[5] 299	[5] 340
Women (thousands)	123	164	238	296	413	565	703	681	719	[5] 850	[5] 921
Percent men	38.7	42.8	34.5	29.9	21.1	14.1	16.6	22.2	21.3	[5] 26.0	[5] 27.0
Finance	AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)										
Total revenue receipts	--------	--------	143,195	219,766	433,064	970,120	2,088,557	2,260,527	5,437,044	9,686,677	12,181,513
From State taxes and appropriations	--------	--------	26,345	37,887	64,605	134,279	329,312	658,983	2,122,763	3,699,721	4,610,718
From intermediate and local taxes and appropriations	--------	--------	97,222	149,487	312,222	758,897	1,645,688	1,490,425	2,900,561	5,116,788	6,621,447
From all other sources	--------	--------	19,627	32,392	56,238	76,945	113,557	111,119	413,720	870,168	949,348
Percent of revenue receipts derived from:											
State taxes and appropriations	--------	--------	18.4	17.2	14.9	13.8	15.8	29.2	39.0	38.2	37.9
Intermediate and local taxes and appropriations	--------	--------	67.9	68.0	72.1	78.2	78.8	65.9	53.4	52.8	54.4
All other sources	--------	--------	13.7	14.8	13.0	8.0	5.4	4.9	7.6	9.0	7.7
Total expenditures for all schools	63,397	78,095	140,507	214,965	426,250	1,036,151	2,316,790	2,344,049	5,837,643	10,955,047	13,569,163
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	--------	--------	114,300	179,514	356,272	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	[6] 8,251,420	[6] 10,251,843
Capital outlay	--------	--------	26,207	35,451	69,978	153,543	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,387,187	2,852,747
Interest on school debt	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	18,212	92,536	130,909	100,578	215,699	341,922
Other expenditures[7]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3,277	9,825	13,367	35,614	100,741	122,651
Percent of total expenditures devoted to:											
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	--------	--------	81.3	83.5	83.6	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	[6] 75.3	[6] 75.6
Capital outlay	--------	--------	18.7	16.5	16.4	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	21.8	21.0
Interest on school debt	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
Other expenditures[7]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
	DATA IN UNADJUSTED DOLLARS										
Average annual salary of total instructional staff[8]	189	195	252	325	485	871	1,420	1,441	3,010	4,156	4,702
Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1,634	1,358	3,408	4,617	4,996
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	1.59	1.56	2.23	2.83	4.71	9.91	19.03	17.91	39.27	66.68	79.68
National income[1] per capita of total population	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	667	587	1,526	2,041	2,121
Current expenditure[9] per pupil in A.D.A.[10]	--------	--------	[11] 13.99	[11] 16.67	[11] 27.85	53.32	86.70	88.09	208.83	294.22	341.14
Total expenditure[12] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16	108.49	105.74	258.85	388.06	448.62
National income per pupil in A.D.A	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3,845	3,502	10,312	12,275	12,326
Current expenditure per day[13] per pupil in A.D.A	--------	--------	[11] .10	[11] .12	[11] .18	.33	.50	.50	1.17	1.65	1.92
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A	.12	.10	.13	.14	.21	.40	.63	.60	1.46	2.18	2.53

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.—Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869–70 to 1957–58—Continued

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DATA IN ADJUSTED DOLLARS—1957-58 PURCHASING POWER[14]										
Finance—Continued											
Average annual salary of total instructional staff	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1,306	2,371	2,948	3,633	4,418	4,702
Personal income per member of the labor force	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2,728	2,778	4,113	4,908	4,996
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	14.86	31.77	36.64	47.39	70.89	79.68
National income per capita of total population	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1,113	1,201	1,842	2,170	2,121
Current expenditure per pupil in A.D.A	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	79.95	144.74	180.20	252.04	312.79	341.14
Total expenditure for day schools per pupil in A.D.A	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	96.20	181.11	216.30	312.41	412.55	448.62
National income per pupil in A.D.A	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	6,419	7,164	12,446	13,050	12,326
Current expenditure per day per pupil in A.D.A	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	.49	.83	1.02	1.41	1.75	1.92
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	.60	1.05	1.23	1.76	2.32	2.53

[1] Data on population and labor force are from the Bureau of the Census, and data on personal income and national income from the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[2] Data for 1870–71.

[3] From reports of public high schools.

[4] Prior to 1919–20 data are for number of different persons employed rather than number of positions.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Because of a modification of the scope of "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools," data for 1955–56 and 1957–58 are not entirely comparable with data for prior years.

[7] Includes summer schools, community colleges, and adult education. Beginning in 1955–56, also includes community services, formerly classified with "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools."

[8] Includes supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

[9] Excludes current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.

[10] "A.D.A." means average daily attendance in elementary and secondary day schools.

[11] Includes interest on school debt.

[12] The expenditure figure used here is the sum of current expenditures allocable to pupil costs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

[13] Per-day rates derived by dividing annual rates by average length of term.

[14] Adjustment of dollars to 1957–58 purchasing power is based on the Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58.|

Number of Schools and Administrative Units

Table 14 presents data on the number of local basic administrative units and on the number of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools from 1929–30 to 1957–58. The total number of local basic administrative units in the United States has decreased significantly in recent years as more and more school districts have been reorganized and consolidated. At the end of World War II, there were still more than 100,000 school districts in this country, but the number had dropped to 48,000 by 1957–58. The decrease in the 2-year period from 1955–56 to 1957–58 alone amounted to 13 percent. The elimination of unnecessarily small administrative units is a recognized method of achieving more efficient financial administration of the public schools as well as a more desirable quality of education.

There has been a consistent decrease in the number of public elementary schools throughout the 28-year period from 1929–30 to 1957–58, as smaller schools have been eliminated and have been replaced by larger schools. The decrease during this period from 238,000 to 95,000 public elementary schools represented a reduction of

Table 14.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), and number of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929–30 to 1957–58

(NA=not available)

School year	Public school systems				Nonpublic schools[1]	
	School districts[2]	Elementary schools		Secondary schools	Elementary	Secondary
		Total	1-teacher			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929–30	NA	238,306	149,282	23,930	9,275	3,258
1931–32	127,531	232,750	143,391	26,409	9,734	3,289
1933–34	NA	236,236	139,166	24,714	9,992	3,327
1935–36	NA	232,174	131,101	25,652	9,992	3,327
1937–38	119,001	221,660	121,178	25,467	9,992	3,327
1939–40	117,108	NA	113,600	NA	11,306	3,568
1941–42	115,493	183,112	107,692	25,123	10,285	3,011
1943–44	111,383	169,905	96,302	28,973	10,285	3,011
1945–46	101,382	160,227	86,563	24,314	9,863	3,294
1947–48	94,926	146,760	75,096	25,484	10,071	3,292
1949–50	83,718	128,225	59,652	24,542	10,375	3,331
1951–52	71,094	123,763	50,742	23,746	10,666	3,322
1953–54	63,057	110,875	42,865	25,637	11,739	3,913
1955–56	54,859	104,427	34,964	26,046	12,372	3,887
1957–58	47,594	95,466	25,341	25,507	13,065	3,994

[1] Data for most years are partly estimated. The Office of Education conducted surveys of nonpublic elementary schools in 1930–31, 1932–33, and 1940–41; surveys of nonpublic secondary schools were conducted in 1929–30, 1932–33, 1940–41, and 1947–48.

[2] Data for years prior to 1957–58 have been revised slightly because of a reclassification of school districts in one State.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistical Summary of Education and Statistics of State School Systems.

60 percent in the number of these schools. Most of the decrease may be attributed to the decline in the number of 1-teacher schools, which dropped from 149,000 in 1929–30 to 25,000 in 1957–58. The number of public secondary schools has remained relatively stable through the years, but there have been significant increases in the number of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools.

Enrollment

In 1957–58, enrollment in regular full-time public elementary and secondary schools in the United States reached a new peak, 33,529,000 pupils. Of these, 25,669,000, or 77 percent, were enrolled in kindergarten through grade 8; and 7,860,000, or 23 percent, were enrolled in grades 9 through 12 and postgraduate work. Table 15 shows the number and percent of pupils enrolled in each grade in the public schools from 1946–47 through 1957–58. The over-all increase in enrollment in 1957–58 over the preceding school year was approximately 4 percent. Increases were most pronounced at the fifth- and sixth-grade levels, where enrollment gains of 13 percent over the previous year were reported.

Table 16 presents a comparison of enrollment in grades 9 through 12 in both public and nonpublic schools with population 14 through 17 years of age. Although some of the pupils in these grades are older than 17, and a few are younger than 14, this is the typical age group which one finds in grades 9–12. The number of pupils enrolled per 100 persons 14 to 17 years of age has increased from fewer than 7 in 1889–90 to an all-time peak of 87 in 1957–58.

The increased holding power of American high schools is also demonstrated by the statistics in table 17. A quarter of a century ago only about one-half of the pupils who entered the ninth grade

Table 15.—Enrollment by grade in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1946–47 to 1957–58

Item	1946–47 [1]	1947–48	1948–49 [1]	1949–50	1950–51 [1]	1951–52	1952–53 [1]	1953–54	1954–55 [1]	1955–56	1956–57 [1]	1957–58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Enrollment	**23,659,158**	**23,944,532**	**24,476,658**	**25,111,427**	**25,706,000**	**26,562,664**	**27,506,630**	**28,836,052**	**30,045,000**	**31,162,843**	**32,334,333**	**33,528,591**
Kindergarten through grade 8	17,821,481	18,291,227	18,818,254	19,386,806	19,900,000	20,680,867	21,624,682	22,545,807	23,471,000	24,290,257	25,015,873	25,668,820
Grades 9 through 12 and postgraduates	5,837,677	5,653,305	5,658,404	5,724,621	5,806,000	5,881,797	5,881,948	6,290,245	6,574,000	6,872,586	7,318,460	7,859,771
Number in each grade:												
Kindergarten	872,835	988,680	1,016,186	1,034,203	941,138	1,272,127	1,399,064	1,474,007	1,415,000	1,564,396	1,675,373	1,771,753
1st grade	[2]**2,896,451**	2,951,300	3,067,375	3,170,343	3,0[illegible]2,806	2,957,485	3,357,598	3,666,466	3,518,000	3,494,997	3,491,387	3,586,683
2d grade	2,319,772	[2]**2,363,477**	2,502,828	2,644,707	2,7[illegible]3,176	2,670,162	2,638,816	2,940,285	3,391,000	3,242,407	3,240,771	3,213,900
3d grade	2,204,573	2,258,858	[2]**2,314,645**	2,395,904	2,600,440	2,717,947	2,633,457	2,569,243	2,896,000	3,290,740	3,183,406	3,175,704
4th grade	2,119,377	2,183,171	2,220,554	[2]**2,254,028**	2,357,752	2,559,115	2,684,145	2,565,345	2,535,000	2,847,741	3,237,852	3,127,702
5th grade	2,012,212	2,055,115	2,088,826	2,150,678	[2]**2,211,306**	2,320,132	2,520,163	2,606,983	2,523,000	2,481,210	2,808,290	3,180,952
6th grade	1,907,319	1,939,500	1,994,735	2,055,741	2,117,360	[2]**2,165,741**	2,275,680	2,449,174	2,584,000	2,470,310	2,442,701	2,758,859
7th grade	1,850,394	1,897,740	1,919,462	1,947,227	1,995,238	2,082,533	[2]**2,143,106**	2,242,116	2,432,000	2,541,719	2,475,610	2,457,872
8th grade	1,638,548	1,653,386	1,693,643	1,733,975	1,884,784	1,935,625	1,972,653	[2]**2,032,185**	2,177,000	2,356,737	2,460,483	2,395,395
9th grade	1,761,020	1,672,920	1,708,838	1,760,740	1,780,738	1,819,732	1,861,411	1,944,357	[2]**2,028,000**	2,142,573	2,367,969	2,479,588
10th grade	1,583,245	1,502,743	1,499,477	1,513,086	1,547,895	1,582,142	1,579,177	1,716,758	1,765,000	[2]**1,848,570**	1,973,829	2,193,739
11th grade	1,308,592	1,271,645	1,267,483	1,275,295	1,313,207	1,337,930	1,306,615	1,411,722	1,520,000	1,542,646	[2]**1,614,593**	1,736,180
12th grade	1,119,968	1,130,805	1,126,022	1,133,673	1,127,527	1,110,638	1,107,884	1,190,138	1,246,000	1,325,726	1,349,315	[2]**1,431,302**
Postgraduate	64,852	75,192	56,584	41,827	36,633	31,355	26,861	27,270	15,000	13,071	12,754	18,962
Percent in each grade: **Total**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Kindergarten	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3
1st grade	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	11.9	11.1	12.2	12.7	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.7
2d grade	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.6	10.2	11.3	10.4	10.0	9.6
3d grade	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.1	10.2	9.6	8.9	9.6	10.6	9.8	9.5
4th grade	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.8	8.9	8.4	9.1	10.0	9.3
5th grade	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.4	8.0	8.7	9.5
6th grade	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	7.9	7.6	8.2
7th grade	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.3
8th grade	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.1
9th grade	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.4
10th grade	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5
11th grade	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2
12th grade	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3
Postgraduate	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	([3])	([3])	([3])	.1

[1] Total elementary and high school enrollments taken from special studies. Grade distribution is estimated.

[2] Figures in bold type, shown in diagonal progression, indicate enrollments in successive grades of the pupils who entered the first grade in 1946–47, including retarded and accelerated pupils. Because of retardation, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from 1st grade enrollments.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58.

Table 16.—Enrollment in grades 9–12 in public and nonpublic schools, and population 14-17 years of age: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1889–90 to 1957–58

School year	Enrollment, grades 9–12 and postgraduate [1]			Population, 14–17 years of age [2]	Total number enrolled per 100 persons 14–17 years of age
	All schools	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1889–90	359, 949	[3] 202, 963	[3] 94, 931	5, 354, 653	6. 7
1899–1900	699, 403	[3] 519, 251	[3] 110, 797	6, 152, 231	11. 4
1909–10	1, 115, 398	[3] 915, 061	[3] 117, 400	7, 220, 298	15. 4
1919–20	2, 500, 176	[3] 2, 200, 389	[3] 213, 920	7, 735, 841	32. 3
1929–30	4, 804, 255	[3] 4, 399, 422	[3] [4] 341, 158	9, 341, 221	51. 4
1939–40	7, 123, 009	6, 635, 337	487, 672	9, 720, 419	73. 3
1941–42	6, 933, 265	6, 420, 544	512, 721	[5] 9, 749, 000	71. 1
1943–44	6, 030, 617	5, 584, 656	445, 961	[5] 9, 449, 000	63. 8
1945–46	6, 237, 133	5, 664, 528	572, 605	[5] 9, 056, 000	68. 9
1947–48	6, 305, 168	5, 675, 937	629, 231	[5] 8, 841, 000	71. 3
1949–50	6, 453, 009	5, 757, 810	695, 199	8, 404, 768	76. 8
1951–52	6, 596, 351	5, 917, 384	678, 967	[5] 8, 525, 000	77. 4
1953–54	7, 108, 973	6, 330, 565	778, 408	[5] 8, 878, 000	80. 1
1955–56	7, 774, 975	6, 917, 790	857, 185	[5] 9, 229, 000	84. 2
1957–58	8, 868, 586	7, 905, 569	963, 017	[5] 10, 164, 000	87. 3

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, includes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children. Beginning in 1949–50, also includes Federal schools.

[2] Includes all persons residing in continental United States, but excludes Armed Forces overseas. Data shown are actual figures from the decennial censuses of population unless otherwise indicated.

[3] Excludes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children.

[4] Data for 1927–28.

[5] Estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the opening of the school year.

Table 17.—Retention rates,[1] 9th grade through high school graduation, in public and nonpublic schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1927–31 to 1954–58

School year of entrance into 9th grade	Retention per 1,000 pupils who entered 9th grade					Year of high school graduation
	9th grade [2]	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade	High school graduates	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927–28	1, 000	758	596	533	465	1931
1928–29	1, 000	768	627	562	495	1932
1929–30	1, 000	793	656	577	492	1933
1930–31	1, 000	815	669	591	492	1934
1931–32	1, 000	823	680	582	498	1935
1932–33	1, 000	848	677	586	513	1936
1933–34	1, 000	852	674	597	531	1937
1934–35	1, 000	847	687	601	541	1938
1935–36	1, 000	835	700	617	554	1939
1936–37	1, 000	845	725	649	579	1940
1937–38	1, 000	868	751	618	583	1941
1938–39	1, 000	885	760	638	582	1942
1939–40	1, 000	891	721	573	540	1943
1940–41	1, 000	838	660	506	469	1944
1941–42	1, 000	837	640	527	490	1945
1942–43	1, 000	822	668	558	526	1946
1943–44	1, 000	862	707	609	577	1947
1944–45	1, 000	892	725	649	616	1948
1945–46	1, 000	885	736	652	618	1949
1946–47	1, 000	884	748	668	626	1950
1947–48	1, 000	901	762	674	634	1951
1948–49	1, 000	882	766	648	616	1952
1949–50	1, 000	878	759	633	601	1953
1950–51	1, 000	889	735	669	634	1954
1951–52	1, 000	872	781	692	652	1955
1952–53	1, 000	921	818	717	673	1956
1953–54	1, 000	909	798	702	656	1957
1954–55	1, 000	913	800	713	657	1958

[1] These retention rates are approximate only. They are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public secondary schools, and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools.

[2] 9th grade in 12-grade systems; 8th grade in 11-grade systems.

graduated from high school, but in 1957–58, the graduating class represented approximately two-thirds of those pupils who had entered the ninth grade 4 years earlier. Table 17 is consistent with table 6, which presents data on retention rates from the fifth grade through college entrance.

High School Graduates

Public and nonpublic high schools in the United States graduated 1,506,000 persons in 1957–58, a number equal to 65 per 100 persons 17 years of age in this country. This may be compared with 2 graduates per 100 persons 17 years of age in 1869–70; 6 in 1899–1900; 51 in 1939–40: and 62 in 1955–56 (table 18). While some students, of course, graduate from high school at an age other than 17, the ratio of graduates to population of this age provides a convenient historical index as to the proportion of the population completing high school.

Transportation of Pupils at Public Expense

The number and percentage of pupils transported at public expense, and the expenditures for such transportation, have all increased steadily since 1929–30 (table 19). In 1929–30, 1,903,000 children, or 7 out of each 100 enrolled, were transported at public expense: but in 1957–58, almost 37 percent of the pupils in average daily attendance, or a total of 10,862,000, were provided this service. In addition, 104,000 nonpublic school pupils were transported at public expense. Expenditures for transportation, excluding capital outlay, were almost eight times as great in 1957–58 as in 1929–30. The increase in pupils transported and in transportation costs is a natural result of the elimination of 1-teacher and other small schools as the consolidation of schools and of administrative units progresses. For data on the decrease in the number of school districts and of public elementary schools, the reader is referred to table 14 in this publication.

Table 18.—Number of high school graduates [1] compared with population 17 years of age: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869–70 to 1957–58

School year	Population 17 years old [2]	High school graduates			Number graduated per 100 persons 17 years of age
		Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1869–70	815,000	16,000	7,064	8,936	2.0
1879–80	946,026	23,634	10,605	13,029	2.5
1889–90	1,259,177	43,731	18,549	25,182	3.5
1899–1900	1,489,146	94,883	38,075	56,808	6.4
1909–10	1,786,240	156,429	63,676	92,753	8.8
1919–20	1,855,173	311,266	123,684	187,582	16.8
1929–30	2,295,822	666,904	300,376	366,528	29.0
1939–40	2,403,074	1,221,475	578,718	642,757	50.8
1941–42	2,425,574	1,242,375	576,717	665,658	51.2
1943–44	2,410,389	1,019,233	423,971	595,262	42.3
1945–46	2,254,738	1,080,033	466,926	613,107	47.9
1947–48	2,202,927	1,189,909	562,863	627,046	54.0
1949–50	2,034,450	1,199,700	570,700	629,000	59.0
1951–52	2,040,800	1,196,500	569,200	627,300	58.6
1953–54	2,128,600	1,276,100	612,500	663,600	60.0
1955–56	2,270,000	1,414,800	679,500	735,300	62.3
1957–58	2,324,000	1,505,900	725,500	780,400	64.8

[1] Includes graduates from public and nonpublic schools.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Number and percent of public school pupils transported at public expense, and expenditures for transportation: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929–30 to 1957–58

School year	Enrollment		Percent of pupils transported	Expenditure of public funds for transportation, excluding capital outlay (in thousands)	Average cost per pupil transported
	Total	Pupils transported at public expense			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1929–30	25,678,015	1,902,826	7.4	$54,823	$28.81
1931–32	26,275,441	2,419,173	9.2	58,078	24.01
1933–34	26,434,193	2,794,724	10.6	53,908	19.29
1935–36	26,367,098	3,250,658	12.3	62,653	19.27
1937–38	25,975,108	3,769,242	14.5	75,637	20.07
1939–40	25,433,542	4,144,161	16.3	83,283	20.10
1941–42	24,562,473	4,503,081	18.3	92,922	20.64
1943–44	23,266,616	4,512,412	19.4	107,754	23.88
1945–46	23,299,941	5,056,966	21.7	129,756	25.66
1947–48	23,944,532	5,854,041	24.4	176,265	30.11
1949–50	25,111,427	6,947,384	27.7	214,504	30.88
1951–52	26,562,664	7,697,130	29.0	268,827	34.93
1953–54	[1] 25,643,871	[1] 8,411,719	32.8	307,437	[1] 36.55
1955–56	[1] 27,740,149	[1] 9,695,819	35.0	353,972	[1] 36.51
1957–58	[1] 29,722,275	[1] 10,861,689	36.5	416,491	[1] 38.34

[1] Pupils in average daily attendance.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistics of State School Systems.

Finances of Public Schools

Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools amounted to almost $12.2 billion in 1957–58 (table 20). The proportion received from each source was as follows: Federal Government, 4 percent; State governments, 40; county and other intermediate sources, 2; and local and all other sources, 54. Receipts from nongovernmental sources accounted for only 0.3 percent of total revenue receipts in 1957–58. The distribution of revenue receipts by source is presented graphically in figure 1. Receipts from

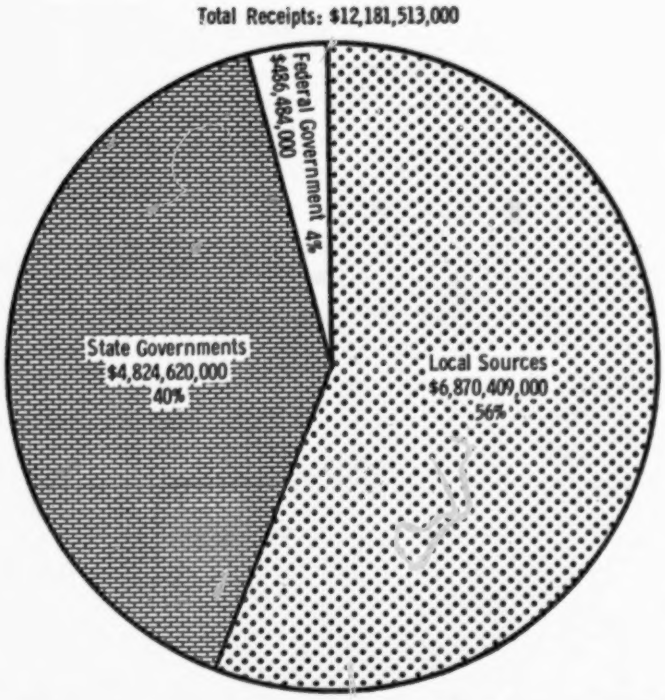


Figure 1.—Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools, by source: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

NOTE.—Receipts from county and other intermediate sources (2 percent of total revenue receipts) have been combined with receipts from local sources (54 percent) in the above chart.

county and other intermediate sources have been combined with local revenue in this chart.

An analysis of the distribution of revenue receipts by source since 1929–30 reveals that the long-range trend has been toward a greater proportion of revenue from Federal and State governments and a smaller proportion of receipts from county and local sources. In the past biennium, however, there was a slight reversal of this trend, with the Federal Government providing proportionally less and local sources more of the revenue receipts in 1957–58 than in 1955–56.

Table 21 presents historical data since 1929–30 on the expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools. Expenditures have been classified by purpose as follows: (*a*) current expenditures for public day schools, comprising administration, instruction, operation of school plant, maintenance of school plant, fixed charges, and other school services; (*b*) capital outlay; (*c*) interest; and (*d*) current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs, comprising summer schools, adult education, community colleges, and community services. Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education reached a level of almost $13.6 billion in 1957–58, a figure more than three times as large as expenditures 10 years earlier.

Expenditures for instruction have always constituted a major portion of total disbursements, but they are now somewhat lower in relation to other expenditures than they were a decade ago. In 1957–58, instructional expenditures were 51 percent of the total, as compared with 60 percent 10 years earlier. The proportional decline in this area has been more than offset by the increasing expenditures for capital outlay during the same period. Capital outlay accounted for 21 percent of total expenditures in 1957–58, as compared with less than 10 percent in 1947–48. School construction in 1947–48 had not recovered from the low level to which it had shrunk during World War II. Expenditures for interest have tended to rise somewhat in recent years in relation to other educational expenditures, as school indebtedness has increased. Interest payments accounted for somewhat less than 3 percent of total expenditures in 1957–58. Combined expenditures for summer schools, adult education, community colleges operated by public school systems, and community

Table 20.—Total revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary education, and percentage distribution, by source: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929–30 to 1957–58

School year	Revenue receipts					
	Total amounts (thousands)	Total percent	Percentage from—			
			Federal	State	Intermediate (county, etc.)	Local and other[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929–30	$2,088,557	100.0	0.4	16.9	10.4	72.3
1931–32	2,068,029	100.0	.4	19.8	8.8	71.0
1933–34	1,810,652	100.0	1.2	23.4	9.3	66.1
1935–36	1,971,402	100.0	.5	29.3	7.1	63.1
1937–38	2,222,885	100.0	1.2	29.5	6.5	62.8
1939–40	2,260,527	100.0	1.7	30.3	6.7	61.3
1941–42	2,416,580	100.0	1.4	31.5	6.2	60.9
1943–44	2,604,322	100.0	1.4	33.0	5.6	60.0
1945–46	3,059,845	100.0	1.4	34.7	6.0	57.9
1947–48	4,311,534	100.0	2.8	38.9	5.3	53.0
1949–50	5,437,044	100.0	2.9	39.8	6.0	51.3
1951–52	6,423,816	100.0	3.5	38.6	6.0	51.8
1953–54	7,866,852	100.0	4.5	37.4	3.1	55.0
1955–56	9,686,677	100.0	4.6	39.5	[2] 2.2	[2] 53.8
1957–58	12,181,513	100.0	4.0	39.6	2.1	54.3

[1] Other receipts which include gifts, and tuition and transportation fees from patrons, accounted for 0.3 of 1 percent of total revenue receipts in 1957–58,

[2] Revised since originally published.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistics of State School Systems.

Table 21.—Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929–30 to 1957–58

Purpose	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS							
Total expenditures, all schools	**2,316,790**	**2,344,049**	**4,311,176**	**5,837,643**	**7,344,237**	**9,092,449**	**10,955,047**	**13,569,163**
Total current expenditures, all schools	1,853,377	1,955,166	3,822,378	4,722,888	5,752,595	6,883,387	8,352,162	10,374,494
Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools	1,843,552	1,941,799	3,794,702	4,687,274	5,722,162	6,790,923	8,251,420	10,251,843
Administration	78,680	91,571	169,999	220,050	265,636	310,995	372,956	443,325
Instruction	1,317,727	1,403,285	2,571,539	3,112,340	3,781,837	4,552,349	5,501,921	6,900,899
Plant operation	216,072	194,365	356,628	427,587	508,575	622,671	752,739	924,342
Plant maintenance	78,810	73,321	169,536	214,164	248,674	284,871	319,560	378,127
Fixed charges	50,270	50,116	190,311	261,469	341,601	446,252	531,393	715,033
Other school services [1]	101,993	129,141	336,688	451,663	575,839	573,785	772,851	890,118
Current expenditures for summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,690	2,853	4,554
Current expenditures for adult education [2]	9,825	13,367	27,676	35,614	30,432	42,033	30,554	36,749
Current expenditures for community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	23,363	31,468	40,492
Current expenditures for community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	25,378	35,868	40,855
Capital outlay	370,878	257,974	412,467	1,014,176	1,477,332	2,055,178	2,387,187	2,852,747
Interest	92,536	130,909	76,331	100,578	114,310	153,884	215,699	341,922
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
Total expenditures, all schools	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total current expenditures, all schools	80.0	83.4	88.7	80.9	78.3	75.7	76.2	76.5
Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools	79.6	82.8	88.0	80.3	77.9	74.7	75.3	75.6
Administration	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Instruction	56.9	59.9	59.6	53.3	51.5	50.1	50.2	50.9
Plant operation	9.3	8.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
Plant maintenance	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8
Fixed charges	2.2	2.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3
Other school services [1]	4.4	5.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	6.3	7.1	6.6
Current expenditures for summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Current expenditures for adult education [2]	.4	.6	.6	.6	.4	.5	.3	.3
Current expenditures for community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.3	.3	.3
Current expenditures for community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.3	.3
Capital outlay	16.0	11.0	9.6	17.4	20.1	22.6	21.8	21.0
Interest	4.0	5.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.5

[1] Prior to 1953–54, items included under "other school services" were listed under "auxiliary services," a more comprehensive classification which also included community services.

[2] Prior to 1953–54 data shown for adult education represent combined expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community colleges.

[3] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

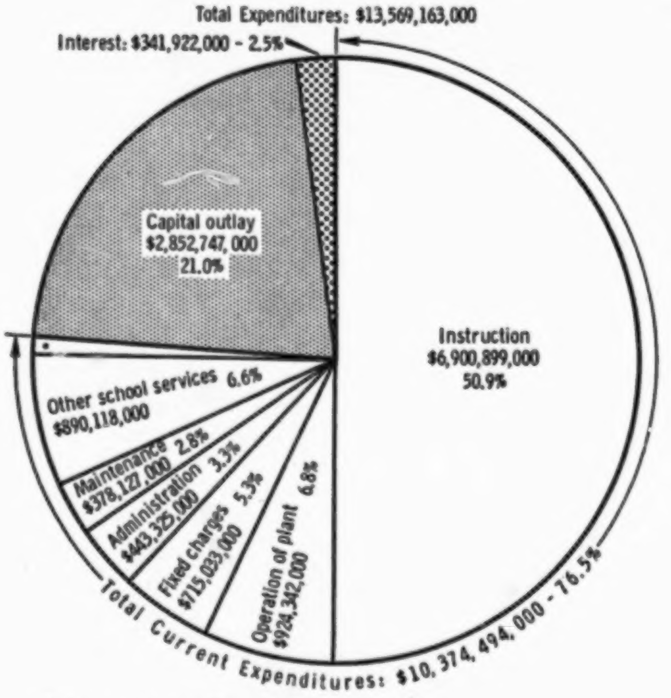
Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58.

services have amounted to about 1 percent of all expenditures in recent years.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose of expenditure, in 1957–58.

Table 22 presents data biennally from 1929–30 to 1957–58 on the average annual salary per member of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, and on average annual earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary in all industries. Data are presented in unadjusted or current dollars, and also in stable dollars which have been adjusted to reflect changes in the cost of living through the years. The adjusted dollars are reported in terms of 1957–58 purchasing power.

Except for the 1940's, when teachers' salaries lagged behind the wages paid in other occupations, the average salary per member of instructional staff during the past 30 years has been somewhat higher than the average earnings per full-time employee in all industries. In 1957–58, the differential was approximately 10 percent. Teachers and other instructional staff members earned approximately $4,700, whereas the average full-time worker received somewhat less than $4,300.



*Other current expenditures: $122,650,000 - 0.9%

Figure 2.—Expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Fall Survey of Enrollment, Teachers, and Schoolhousing

In 1954, the Office of Education inaugurated a series of fall surveys of public schools. This survey makes possible the collection and dissemination of certain items of significant information about public education within a few months after the beginning of the school year. In addition to providing current data on the number of pupils and the number of teachers in public schools, this survey is the primary source for statistics on schoolhousing and on teachers with substandard certificates. Most of the data are secured by the States from their school districts, but in some cases the States make estimates in order to meet the time schedule.

Table 23 presents summary data on enrollment, teachers, and schoolhousing from the fall surveys of 1954 through 1957. It should be noted that fall enrollment figures are somewhat smaller than enrollment figures for the entire school year, since the latter are cumulative and include pupils enrolled at any time during the school year, while the former relate to those pupils who are enrolled at a particular time during the year. Direct comparisons between fall enrollment and school-year enrollment, as reported in other parts of this chapter, should therefore be avoided.

During the 3-year period from 1954 to 1957, the number of classroom teachers increased at a slightly faster rate than the number of pupils, with the result that the average number of pupils enrolled per teacher decreased from 27.6 to 26.2. The number of teachers with substandard certificates rose from 75,000 in 1954 to 92,000 in 1957. There were 1,178,000 instruction rooms available at the beginning of the 1957–58 school year, but the States reported that an additional 142,000 classrooms were needed to eliminate the shortage. Nearly 72,000 instruction rooms were completed during the year.

Table 22.—Average annual salary per member of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, and average annual earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary in all industries, in unadjusted dollars and in stable dollars (1957–58 purchasing power): United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929–30 to 1957–58

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Stable dollars (1957–58 purchasing power) [1]	
	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary [2]	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary
1	2	3	4	5
1929–30	$1,420	$1,386	$2,371	$2,315
1931–32	1,417	1,198	2,808	2,374
1933–34	1,227	1,070	2,650	2,311
1935–36	1,283	1,160	2,669	2,413
1937–38	1,374	1,244	2,744	2,484
1939–40	1,441	1,282	2,948	2,623
1941–42	1,507	1,576	2,764	2,890
1943–44	1,728	2,030	2,837	3,333
1945–46	1,995	2,272	3,128	3,562
1947–48	2,639	2,692	3,235	3,300
1949–50	3,010	2,930	3,633	3,537
1951–52	3,450	3,322	3,750	3,611
1953–54	3,825	3,628	4,064	3,855
1955–56	4,156	3,942	4,418	4,190
1957–58	4,702	4,276	4,702	4,276

[1] Adjusted by use of Consumer Price Index, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Calendar-year data from the U.S. Department of Commerce have been converted to a school-year basis by averaging the two appropriate calendar years in each case.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistics of State School Systems; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, July 1960, *U. S. Income and Output*, and *National Income*, 1954 edition.

Table 23.—Comparative statistics on enrollment, teachers, and schoolhousing in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), fall 1954 to fall 1957

Item	Fall 1954	Fall 1955	Fall 1956	Fall 1957
1	2	3	4	5
Enrollment				
Total enrollment	29,410,118	30,532,166	31,566,000	32,788,000
Elementary schools	[1]	22,059,688	22,114,000	22,751,000
Secondary schools	[1]	8,472,478	9,452,000	10,037,000
Percent of total enrollment in elementary schools	[1]	72.3	70.1	69.4
Percent of total enrollment in secondary schools	[1]	27.7	29.9	30.6
Percent of population aged 5–17 enrolled in school	81.0	81.0	80.7	80.7
Pupils in Excess of Normal Capacity				
Total number of pupils enrolled in excess of normal capacity of accessible publicly owned school plants in use	2,336,068	2,262,434	2,295,000	1,943,000
Elementary schools	[1]	1,706,735	1,685,000	1,333,000
Secondary schools	[1]	555,699	610,000	610,000
Percent of total excess enrollment in elementary schools	[1]	75.4	73.4	68.6
Percent of total excess enrollment in secondary schools	[1]	24.6	26.6	31.4
Pupils in excess of normal capacity as percent of total enrollment	7.9	7.4	7.3	5.9
Elementary schools	[1]	7.7	7.6	5.9
Secondary schools	[1]	6.6	6.5	6.1
Classroom Teachers				
Total teachers, full-time and part-time	1,066,853	1,135,930	1,193,000	1,253,448
Elementary schools	690,457	729,194	748,000	781,980
Secondary schools	376,396	406,736	445,000	471,468
Percent of total teachers in elementary schools	64.7	64.2	62.7	62.4
Percent of total teachers in secondary schools	35.3	35.8	37.3	37.6
Pupil-Teacher Ratio				
Pupil-teacher ratio, all schools	27.6	26.9	26.5	26.2
Elementary schools	[1]	30.3	29.6	29.1
Secondary schools	[1]	20.8	21.2	21.3
Teachers with Substandard Certificates				
Total full-time teachers with substandard certificates	74,815	77,554	89,388	91,538
Elementary schools	60,520	59,453	66,205	69,935
Secondary schools	14,295	18,101	23,183	21,603
Percent of teachers with substandard certificates in elementary schools	80.9	76.7	74.1	76.4
Percent of teachers with substandard certificates in secondary schools	19.1	23.3	25.9	23.6
Teachers with substandard certificates as percent of total teachers	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.3
Elementary schools	8.8	8.2	8.9	8.9
Secondary schools	3.8	4.5	5.2	4.6
Instruction Rooms	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58
Number of publicly owned instruction rooms at beginning of school year	[1]	1,038,000	1,100,000	1,178,367
Number of instruction rooms completed during school year	[1]	62,766	68,318	71,600
Number of rooms abandoned for instructional purposes during school year	[1]	14,000	15,691	17,300
Total number of additional instruction rooms needed for housing pupils enrolled	[1]	[1]	159,000	142,300
To accommodate pupils in excess of normal capacity	[1]	[1]	80,000	64,700
To replace unsatisfactory facilities	[1]	[1]	79,000	77,600
Percent of additional instruction rooms needed:				
To accommodate pupils in excess of normal capacity	[1]	[1]	50.3	45.5
To replace unsatisfactory facilities	[1]	[1]	49.7	54.5

[1] Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, circulars on *Enrollment, Teachers, and Schoolhousing in Full-Time Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools.*

Beginning Teachers and Teacher Turnover in Public Schools

The Office of Education's surveys of the beginning teacher and of teacher turnover, which were initiated in 1956–57 and 1957–58, respectively, were designed to determine some of the salient characteristics of public school teachers, their attitudes toward the profession, and the rate at which they are leaving the classroom to engage in other activities. Some of the findings from the two studies are shown in tables 24 and 25. The statistics in table 24 are based on a nationwide sample of beginning teachers, whereas the data in table 25 were received from a representative sample of school districts throughout the country.

The typical age of the beginning public school teacher in 1956–57 was almost 24 years, and the median salary for the first year of teaching was $3,500. Four-fifths of the elementary school teachers were women, while almost three-fifths of the secondary teachers were men. More than three-fifths of the men were married, as compared with slightly over two-fifths of the women. The typical beginning teacher has earned a bachelor's degree but has not received a master's or other graduate degree.

A problem of great concern to educators and to the general public is the large number of teachers who are leaving the profession. During the school year 1957–58, 3 percent of the teachers in

Table 24.—Selected characteristics of beginning teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1956–57

Item	All teachers	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Median age (in years)	23.7	25.9	22.8
Median salary:			
Total	$3,500	$3,675	$3,400
Elementary	3,450	3,600	3,400
Secondary	3,600	3,700	3,450
Median number of hours of school work performed per week:			
Total	47.4		
Elementary	46.1		
Secondary	49.3		
	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS		
Teaching level:			
Total	100	36	64
Elementary	100	20	80
Secondary	100	58	42
Total	100	100	100
Elementary	57	31	72
Secondary	43	69	28
Marital status:			
Total	100	100	100
Single	48	37	55
Married	50	63	42
Other [1]	2	1	3
Type of institution attended:			
Total	100	100	100
4-year teachers college	36	42	32
Teacher preparation unit of a university	24	22	25
Other unit of a university	10	11	9
Liberal arts college	25	22	27
2-year college	6	4	7
Educational attainment:			
Total	100	100	100
2 years of college or less	7	3	9
More than 2 and up to 4 years of college, no bachelor's	9	6	10
Bachelor's degree only	58	50	63
1 year or less beyond a bachelor's degree, no master's	16	23	12
More than 1 year beyond a bachelor's degree, no master's	6	10	3
Master's degree or more	5	8	3

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and legally separated teachers.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 644, *The Beginning Teacher*.

public schools resigned their positions, and an additional 8 percent left the field during the summer of 1958. Approximately 12 percent of the women left the teaching profession during this 12-month period, as compared with 8 percent of the men.

Additional information on teachers in elementary and secondary schools may be found in tables 7 and 23 and in the accompanying text. Tables 22 and 32 contain data on the average salary per member of instructional staff in public schools.

Table 25.—Number and percent of public elementary and secondary school teachers leaving the profession: United States (48 States and D.C.), fall 1957 through summer 1958

Item	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Average number of teachers employed, 1957–58 (in thousands)	1,261	351	910
Teachers leaving the profession, fall 1957 through summer 1958:			
Number (in thousands)	137	29	108
Percent	10.9	8.3	11.9
Teachers leaving the profession, fall 1957 through spring 1958:			
Number (in thousands)	37	7	31
Percent	3.0	1.9	3.4
Teachers leaving the profession, summer 1958:			
Number (in thousands)	100	22	77
Percent	7.9	6.3	8.5

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals; percentages were calculated from unrounded data.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 608, *Teacher Turnover in the Public Schools 1957–58*.

Special Education for Exceptional Children

The term "exceptional children" is used to describe those children whose physical, mental, or emotional attributes differ significantly from those of the average or so-called "normal" child. Among the groups of children who are included in this broad category are unusually bright or gifted children; the mentally retarded; the crippled (including those with cerebral palsy); those with special health problems, such as cardiac involvements, epilepsy, and other debilitating conditions; the blind and partially seeing; the deaf and hard-of-hearing; those with speech defects; and the socially and emotionally maladjusted. The needs of these groups are not usually identical with those of the average child. Many handicapped children can best be served by institutional and residential school programs. This may be due to the absence of local facilities, to individual problems of social adaptability, or to the severity of handicaps. For many others, however, the most desirable form of education is in special schools or classes within the public school system.

Chapter 5 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, "Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957–58," presents data pertaining to special instructional programs at the elementary and secondary level for exceptional children both in public day schools and in public and private residential schools. More than 882,000 exceptional children were enrolled in special programs in public day schools in February 1958 (table 26). A preponderance of the pupils enrolled were suffering from impaired speech or from mental retardation: 55 percent of the children had a speech impairment, and 25 percent were mentally retarded. Intellectually gifted pupils in special programs as reported by this survey constituted only about 6 percent of the total. Almost 86,500 exceptional children were enrolled in public and private residential schools (table 27). More than two-fifths of the pupils in residential schools were socially and emotionally maladjusted, while an additional one-third of them were mentally retarded. The remainder of the children were either deaf or blind.

Table 26.—Enrollment in special education programs for exceptional children in public elementary and secondary day schools, by area of exceptionality: United States (48 States and D.C.), February 1958

[NA=not available]

Area of exceptionality	Total	Elementary schools [1]	Secondary schools	Not distributed by level
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**882,202**	**556,912**	**96,323**	**228,967**
Blind	2,876	2,316	495	65
Partially seeing	8,598	6,459	1,916	223
Deaf	6,473	4,914	883	676
Hard of hearing	13,113	10,400	2,470	243
Speech impaired	486,944	443,652	38,974	4,318
Crippled	29,339	23,908	4,358	1,073
Special health problems	23,077	16,253	6,655	169
Socially and emotionally maladjusted	28,260	18,417	7,580	2,263
Gifted	52,269	19,963	32,159	147
Mentally retarded (upper range) [2]	201,433	NA	NA	201,433
Mentally retarded (middle range) [3]	16,779	NA	NA	16,779
Other [4]	13,041	10,630	833	1,578

[1] Includes kindergarten and nursery schools.

[2] Includes pupils with IQ of approximately 50 to 75.

[3] Includes pupils with IQ of approximately 25 to 50.

[4] Includes the following pupils reported in combined categories of exceptionality: blind and partially seeing, 119; deaf and hard of hearing, 1,993; speech impaired and hard of hearing, 4,493; crippled and special health problems, 4,686; special health problems and socially maladjusted, 22; mentally retarded, upper and middle range, 1,403; and multihandicapped, 325.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 5, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957–58.

Table 27.—Enrollment in special education programs in public and private residential schools for exceptional children, by area of exceptionality: United States (48 States and D.C.), February 1958

[NA=not available]

Area of exceptionality	Total	Elementary schools [1]	Secondary schools [2]	Not distributed by level
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**86,488**	**33,297**	**21,688**	**31,503**
Blind	6,897	5,112	1,651	134
Deaf	[3] 14,416	11,011	2,921	484
Socially and emotionally maladjusted	36,968	17,174	17,116	2,678
Mentally retarded	28,207	NA	NA	28,207

[1] Includes kindergarten and nursery schools.

[2] Includes vocational programs.

[3] Excludes an estimated 1,600 pupils in 12 schools for which data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, chapter 5, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957–58.

Federally Aided Vocational Education

Federal aid to vocational education is designed to prepare persons for useful employment in agriculture, home economics, trades and industry, distributive occupations, and practical nursing. Enrollments in vocational education and expenditures for these activities have expanded steadily since the program's inception in 1917. Enrollments in federally aided vocational classes of less than college grade numbered 3.6 million pupils in 1957–58 (tables 28 and 29). Federal allotments for these classes, provided by the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, the George-Barden Act of 1946, and supplementary legislation, amounted to almost $39 million; in addition, State and local funds totaled $171 million (table 30). The *Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958*, which was prepared by the Division of Vocational Education of the Office of Education, contains detailed enrollment and financial data, by State and by type of program, for these vocational classes.

Selected State Data on Public School Systems

In general, this "Statistical Summary" presents data on a national basis rather than State by State. Selected State statistics of general interest are given in tables 31 and 32. They demonstrate the wide differences which exist among the States in personal income, expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, and average annual salaries of instructional staff. For a more extensive coverage of school finance statistics by State, the reader is referred to "Statistics of State School Systems," which constitutes chapter 2 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*.

Table 28.—Enrollment in federally aided vocational classes, by type of program: United States and outlying parts, 1917–18 to 1957–58

School year	Total	Type of program			
		Agriculture	Home economics	Trades and industry	Distributive occupations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1917–18	164,186	15,453	30,799	117,934	0
1919–20	265,058	31,301	48,938	184,819	0
1921–22	475,828	60,236	118,708	296,884	0
1923–24	652,594	85,984	156,767	409,843	0
1925–26	753,418	109,528	177,205	466,685	0
1927–28	858,456	144,901	175,944	537,611	0
1929–30	981,882	188,311	174,967	618,604	0
1931–32	1,077,844	252,199	265,495	560,150	0
1933–34	1,051,000	286,150	297,851	466,999	0
1935–36	1,255,861	343,809	374,901	537,151	0
1937–38	1,810,082	460,876	627,394	685,804	36,008
1939–40	2,290,741	584,133	818,766	758,409	129,433
1941–42	2,624,786	605,099	954,041	850,597	215,049
1943–44	2,001,153	469,959	806,605	543,080	181,509
1945–46	2,227,663	510,331	911,816	630,844	174,672
1947–48	2,836,121	640,791	1,139,766	762,628	292,936
1949–50	3,364,613	764,975	1,430,366	804,602	364,670
1951–52	3,165,988	746,402	1,391,389	793,213	234,984
1953–54	3,164,851	737,502	1,380,147	826,583	220,619
1955–56	3,413,159	785,599	1,486,816	883,719	257,025
1957–58	[1] 3,629,339	775,892	1,559,822	983,644	282,558

[1] Includes enrollment of 27,423 in practical nursing.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education*, fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

Table 29.—Enrollment in federally aided vocational classes, by type of program and type of class: United States and outlying parts, 1957–58

Type of program	All classes	Evening classes	Part-time classes	Day classes
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**3,629,339**	**1,577,178**	**387,752**	**[1] 1,664,409**
Agriculture	775,892	265,437	48,677	[1] 461,778
Home economics	1,559,822	577,451	67,472	914,899
Trades and industry	983,644	520,182	191,453	272,009
Distributive occupations	282,558	202,408	80,150	0
Practical nursing	27,423	11,700	0	15,723

[1] Includes enrollment in day-unit classes.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education*, fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

Table 30.—Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education: United States and outlying parts, 1917–18 to 1957–58

[In thousands of dollars]

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1917–18	3,039	832	1,025	1,182
1919–20	8,535	2,477	2,670	3,388
1921–22	14,813	3,850	4,524	6,439
1923–24	18,845	4,833	5,175	8,838
1925–26	23,182	6,549	6,149	10,484
1927–28	25,716	6,821	7,029	11,865
1929–30	[illegible],909	7,404	8,233	14,272
1931–32	33,402	8,415	9,036	15,951
1933–34	28,188	6,951	7,093	14,144
1935–36	33,428	9,749	8,606	15,073
1937–38	44,995	17,737	9,447	17,811
1939–40	55,081	20,004	11,737	23,340
1941–42	59,023	20,758	14,045	24,220
1943–44	64,299	19,958	15,016	29,325
1945–46	72,807	20,628	18,538	33,641
1947–48	103,339	26,200	25,834	51,305
1949–50	128,717	26,623	40,534	61,561
1951–52	146,466	25,863	47,818	72,784
1953–54	151,289	25,419	54,550	71,320
1955–56	175,886	33,180	61,821	80,884
1957–58	209,748	38,733	72,305	98,710

NOTE.—Because of rounding detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education*, fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

One means of determining the effort a State is making to support its public school system is to compare total personal income with expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools. In 1957–58, expenditures for public schools amounted to 3.89 percent of personal income in the country as a whole, but they ranged from 2.56 percent in

Table 31.—Personal income, 1957, related to total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, by State: 1957–58

Region and State	Personal income			Expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools	
	Total (in millions)	Per capita	Per child of school age (5–17)	Total[1] (in thousands)	As a percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States (48 States and D.C.)	**$348,724**	**$2,052**	**$8,683**	**$13,569,163**	**3.89**
North Atlantic	**111,379**	**2,388**	**11,039**	**3,824,564**	**3.43**
Connecticut	6,464	2,814	13,121	199,016	3.08
Delaware	1,215	2,839	12,398	48,798	4.02
Maine	1,590	1,665	7,130	47,046	2.96
Maryland	6,381	2,203	9,288	240,590	3.77
Massachusetts	11,346	2,308	11,091	316,961	2.79
New Hampshire	1,071	1,856	8,238	35,586	3.32
New Jersey	14,205	2,534	11,749	500,428	3.52
New York	41,190	2,552	12,255	1,642,112	3.99
Pennsylvania	23,525	2,167	9,602	680,574	2.89
Rhode Island	1,694	2,019	9,359	43,446	2.56
Vermont	628	1,644	6,978	26,720	4.25
District of Columbia	2,070	2,767	14,276	43,287	2.09
Great Lakes and Plains	**106,568**	**2,155**	**9,129**	**3,992,337**	**3.75**
Illinois	23,941	2,540	11,219	751,944	3.14
Indiana	9,212	2,051	8,577	324,859	3.53
Iowa	5,110	1,860	7,802	224,159	4.39
Kansas	3,838	1,819	7,897	176,053	4.59
Michigan	16,923	2,241	9,093	728,844	4.31
Minnesota	6,173	1,862	7,678	315,694	5.11
Missouri	8,310	1,937	8,888	274,428	3.30
Nebraska	2,638	1,882	7,970	94,359	3.58
North Dakota	939	1,465	5,556	47,302	5.04
Ohio	20,906	2,321	9,792	707,623	3.38
South Dakota	1,091	1,568	6,306	52,331	4.80
Wisconsin	7,487	1,982	8,174	294,740	3.94
Southeast	**53,790**	**1,446**	**5,512**	**2,163,756**	**4.02**
Alabama	4,206	1,306	4,851	157,454	3.74
Arkansas	2,060	1,133	4,337	89,528	4.35
Florida	7,763	1,872	8,320	304,394	3.92
Georgia	5,432	1,418	5,362	223,075	4.11
Kentucky	4,203	1,425	5,247	126,269	3.00
Louisiana	4,884	1,548	5,956	265,058	5.43
Mississippi	2,116	981	3,463	98,273	4.64
North Carolina	5,976	1,330	4,988	265,885	4.45
South Carolina	2,818	1,211	4,126	129,673	4.60
Tennessee	4,864	1,405	5,508	174,399	3.59
Virginia	6,386	1,705	6,751	221,027	3.46
West Virginia	3,082	1,633	5,837	108,721	3.53
West and Southwest	**76,987**	**2,101**	**8,908**	**3,588,506**	**4.66**
Arizona	2,010	1,884	7,128	112,721	5.61
California	35,582	2,469	11,526	1,670,835	4.70
Colorado	3,367	1,953	8,418	145,812	4.33
Idaho	1,072	1,659	6,197	46,238	4.31
Montana	1,280	1,936	7,619	57,629	4.50
Nevada	646	2,514	10,949	26,834	4.15
New Mexico	1,401	1,664	6,013	78,225	5.58
Oklahoma	3,730	1,630	6,819	162,663	4.36
Oregon	3,400	1,947	8,232	159,541	4.69
Texas	16,556	1,813	7,130	724,054	4.37
Utah	1,461	1,739	6,270	82,792	5.67
Washington	5,833	2,154	9,566	283,656	4.86
Wyoming	650	2,000	8,025	37,505	5.77
Outlying parts of the United States					
Alaska	537	2,408	12,786	18,899	3.52
Hawaii	1,098	1,954	7,176	36,128	3.29

[1] Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1960.

Table 32.—Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance, and average annual salary of total instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, by State: 1957–58

Region and State	Expenditure per pupil				Average annual salary of instructional staff[2]
	Total	Current[1]	Capital outlay	Interest	
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States (48 States and D.C.)	**$448.62**	**$341.14**	**[3] $95.98**	**$11.50**	**$4,702**
North Atlantic					
Connecticut	515.39	393.90	106.87	14.62	5,382
Delaware	754.48	446.43	295.50	12.55	5,602
Maine	277.73	251.48	[3] 23.58	2.67	3,190
Maryland	497.57	346.70	133.99	16.88	4,989
Massachusetts	428.95	368.05	60.90	----------	4,782
New Hampshire	404.02	316.45	80.20	7.37	3,967
New Jersey	593.02	443.29	133.03	16.70	[4] 5,119
New York	717.48	506.78	187.89	22.81	6,071
Pennsylvania	402.62	369.07	[3] 18.34	[5] 15.21	[6] 4,840
Rhode Island	400.73	375.05	25.68	----------	4,935
Vermont	431.57	333.57	91.12	6.88	3,691
District of Columbia	441.13	399.95	41.18	----------	5,992
Great Lakes and Plains					
Illinois	530.07	385.52	128.92	15.63	[7] 5,132
Indiana	415.36	339.11	[3] 70.43	[5] 5.82	4,836
Iowa	441.05	340.65	92.82	7.58	[8] 3,482
Kansas	438.00	330.09	97.69	[6] 10.22	4,145
Michigan	522.74	373.43	136.36	12.95	5,319
Minnesota	536.27	374.79	144.43	17.05	4,655
Missouri	416.40	317.48	89.31	9.61	4,129
Nebraska	383.09	308.92	64.22	9.95	3,404
North Dakota	400.29	323.81	69.82	6.66	[7] 3,365
Ohio	444.08	331.20	99.36	13.52	4,845
South Dakota	405.25	330.99	68.52	5.74	3,238
Wisconsin	481.24	361.41	[3] 112.18	[5] 7.65	4,454
Southeast					
Alabama	234.78	202.98	30.32	1.48	3,489
Arkansas	246.10	205.24	34.90	5.96	3,174
Florida	406.46	306.54	90.72	9.20	4,971
Georgia	285.64	247.00	[3] 28.19	[5] 10.45	3,692
Kentucky	230.22	213.81	[3] 9.20	[5] 7.21	[9] 3,102
Louisiana	465.00	357.30	94.12	13.58	4,654
Mississippi	208.61	174.21	33.19	1.21	2,698
North Carolina	278.01	218.61	53.97	5.43	3,862
South Carolina	257.68	211.38	38.94	7.36	3,209
Tennessee	250.03	210.64	37.76	1.63	[9] 3,471
Virginia	311.05	244.47	61.35	5.23	[9] 3,829
West Virginia	258.06	231.56	24.17	2.33	3,634
West and Southwest					
Arizona	517.11	370.25	134.08	12.78	5,193
California	558.46	[5] 390.92	150.52	17.02	6,010
Colorado	473.27	345.68	112.67	14.92	4,457
Idaho	334.30	269.54	56.69	8.07	4,021
Montana	463.40	383.29	74.24	5.87	[6] [9] 3,875
Nevada	556.08	390.26	148.56	17.26	5,080
New Mexico	433.31	341.90	86.08	5.33	5,039
Oklahoma	352.40	282.01	65.63	4.76	4,196
Oregon	506.41	403.67	93.08	9.66	5,028
Texas	426.21	322.72	91.08	12.41	4,527
Utah	420.71	291.40	123.19	6.12	4,732
Washington	528.17	381.33	136.18	10.66	5,199
Wyoming	586.26	415.92	160.03	10.31	4,302
Outlying parts of the United States					
Alaska	602.54	524.17	68.44	9.93	6,546
Canal Zone	326.75	293.58	33.17	----------	5,682
Guam	416.91	202.35	214.56	----------	3,788
Hawaii	295.48	271.53	17.82	6.13	4,522
Puerto Rico	114.52	109.13	5.39	----------	2,192
Virgin Islands	408.81	196.55	212.26	----------	3,157

[1] Excludes expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.

[2] Includes supervisors, principals, teachers, and other instructional staff.

FOOTNOTES CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

one State to 5.77 percent in another (table 31). Some of the States which are making the greatest effort to improve their educational systems are States in which the personal income per capita is relatively low.

The total expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in the United States in 1957–58 amounted to $449. This figure includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest payments. Expenditure per pupil ranged from $209 in one State to $754 in another. Thus, expenditure per pupil in the highest ranking State was more than three and one-half times as large as that in the lowest State. The average annual salary per member of instructional staff ranged from $2,698 to $6,071, a difference of 125 percent between the lowest and highest States (table 32).

Current Expenditures in City School Systems

Table 33 presents data from the 1957–58 circular on Current Expenditures Per Pupil in Public School Systems, which contains statistics on per-pupil expenditures in certain cities with a population of 2,500 persons or more. It provides information on the high, low, and median expenditures in city school systems, by region and by size of city. Expenditures for public education vary greatly within city-size groups and within the same region. In general, however, it appears that expenditures per pupil are highest in the larger cities and in the North Atlantic region, and that they are lowest in the smaller cities and in the Southeast.

Table 33.—Average annual current expenditure and range of expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in 483 urban school systems, by region and by size of city: 1957–58

Expenditure by size of city	Region			
	North Atlantic [1]	Great Lakes and Plains [2]	Southeast [3]	West and Southwest [4]
1	2	3	4	5
Group I cities (100,000 population or more):				
Number of city school systems	[5] 29	26	[6] 15	21
Expenditure:				
High	$495	$423	$402	$425
Median	$390	$349	$275	$329
Low	$285	$239	$193	$232
Group II cities (25,000 to 99,999 population):				
Number of city school systems	25	42	19	23
Expenditure:				
High	$565	$445	$313	$476
Median	$382	$312	$214	$299
Low	$247	$259	$159	$198
Group III cities (10,000 to 24,999 population):				
Number of city school systems	43	48	36	37
Expenditure:				
High	$536	$586	$359	$394
Median	$339	$293	$183	$307
Low	$236	$225	$133	$201
Group IV cities (2,500 to 9,999 population):				
Number of city school systems	31	37	21	30
Expenditure:				
High	$479	$486	$372	$471
Median	$339	$308	$196	$303
Low	$247	$232	$136	$213

[1] Includes Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

[2] Includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

[3] Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

[4] Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[5] Includes the county-unit systems in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland.

[6] Includes the county-unit systems in Dade, Duval, and Hillsborough Counties in Florida, and Arlington County in Virginia.

NOTE.—All population data are based on United States Census of 1950.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 595, *Current Expenditures Per Pupil in Public School Systems: Urban School Systems, 1957–58.*

Higher Education

General Trends

Table 34 presents in concise form a picture of the growth of institutions of higher education in the United States from 1869–70 to 1957–58. The number of faculty members increased from fewer than 6,000 in 1869–70 to almost 345,000 in the first term of the 1957–58 academic year; resident college enrollment grew from 52,000 to 3,284,000 in 1957–58; and the number of bachelor's and first professional degrees conferred rose from 9,000 to 363,000 in 1957–58. There have also been vast increases in the income, expenditures, and value of property and endowment funds of institutions of higher education since 1889–90, the

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TABLE 32—FOOTNOTES CONTINUED

[3] Excludes expenditures by State and local schoolbuilding authorities and other nonschool agencies.

[4] Includes clerks.

[5] Partly estimated.

[6] Includes instructional staff in other than regular elementary and secondary day schools

[7] Includes administrators.

[8] Estimated.

[9] Includes attendance personnel.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957–58.

Table 34.—Historical summary of faculty, students, degrees, and finances, institutions of higher education: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869–70 to 1957–58

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Faculty [1]												
Total	[2] 5,553	[2] 11,522	[2] 15,809	23,868	36,480	48,615	82,386	146,929	246,722	[3] 265,911	[3] 298,910	[4] 344,525
Men	[2] 4,887	[2] 7,328	[2] 12,704	19,151	29,132	35,807	60,017	106,328	186,189	[3] 204,871	[3] 230,342	[4] 267,482
Women	[2] 666	[2] 4,194	[2] 3,105	4,717	7,348	12,808	22,369	40,601	60,533	[3] 61,040	[3] 68,568	[4] 77,043
Resident college enrollment [5]												
Total	[2] 52,286	[2] 115,817	156,756	237,592	355,213	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	2,514,712	[2] 2,996,000	3,283,917
Men	[2] 41,160	[2] 77,972	[2] 100,453	152,254	[2] 214,648	314,938	619,935	893,250	1,853,068	1,613,466	[2] 1,965,000	2,172,752
Women	[2] 11,126	[2] 37,845	[2] 56,303	85,338	[2] 140,565	282,942	480,802	600,953	805,953	901,246	[2] 1,031,000	1,111,165
Earned degrees conferred [6]												
Bachelor's and first professional: Total	9,371	12,896	15,539	27,410	37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	432,058	290,825	308,812	362,554
Men	7,993	10,411	12,857	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	328,841	186,528	198,233	240,990
Women	1,378	2,485	2,682	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	103,217	104,297	110,579	121,564
Second level (master's except first professional): Total	0	879	1,015	1,583	2,113	4,279	14,969	26,731	58,183	56,788	59,258	65,487
Men	0	868	821	1,280	1,555	2,985	8,925	16,508	41,220	38,122	39,376	44,151
Women	0	11	194	303	558	1,294	6,044	10,223	16,963	18,666	19,882	21,336
Doctor's: Total	1	54	149	[6] 382	443	615	2,299	3,290	6,633	8,995	8,903	8,938
Men	1	51	147	[6] 359	399	522	1,946	2,861	5,990	8,180	8,018	7,974
Women	0	3	2	[6] 23	44	93	353	429	643	815	885	964
Finances (In thousands of dollars)												
Educational and general income	(7)	(7)	[8] $21,464	[8] $35,084	[8] $76,053	$172,929	$483,065	$571,288	$1,833,845	$2,338,569	$2,859,269	$3,732,512
Educational and general expenditures	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	2,271,296	2,766,367	3,604,414
Value of physical property [9]	(7)	(7)	95,426	253,599	460,532	741,333	1,925,095	2,753,780	5,272,590	7,995,295	9,440,780	12,078,427
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds	(7)	(7)	78,788	194,998	323,661	569,071	1,512,023	1,764,604	2,644,323	3,310,227	3,835,766	4,808,244

[1] Total number of different individuals (not reduced to full-time equivalent).

[2] Estimated.

[3] Data for November.

[4] Data for first term of the 1957–58 academic year.

[5] Regular session (academic year), September to June, excluding duplicates registered as both graduate and undergraduate.

[6] Data on degrees conferred by teacher-education institutions not collected prior to 1919-20.

[7] Data not available.

[8] Total current income.

[9] Including unexpended plant funds.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistics of Higher Education.

earliest year for which financial statistics of higher education are available.

Some indication of the magnitude of the increase in the proportion of college-age persons who are attending college at the present time as compared with earlier years may be obtained from table 35. This table compares enrollment in institutions of higher education with population aged 18–21 and 18–24 from 1869–70 to 1957–58. During this period enrollment per 100 persons 18 to 21 years of age increased from 2 to 37, and enrollment per 100 persons 18 to 24 years old grew from 1 to 21.

While 18–21 is the usual or typical age when young people are enrolled in college, it is now generally recognized that many college students are outside this age group. This is especially true in the case of graduate students and of students who enter college after serving in the Armed Forces. The reader is cautioned, therefore, against the unwarranted assumption that all undergraduates are between the ages of 18 and 21, or that all college students are between the ages of 18 and 24. The figures in columns 8–11 of table 35 are ratios rather than percentages.

Students and Degrees

In 1957–58, the Office of Education obtained data on the number of students enrolled during the first term of the school year and also on total enrollment during the entire academic year. Academic-year enrollment is higher than first-term enrollment because it also includes students

Table 35.—Resident degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education related to total population and to age groups 18–21 and 18–24: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869–70 to 1957–58

Academic year	Population [1]			Resident degree-credit enrollment			Ratios			
							Total resident degree-credit students to 100 of—			Undergraduate resident degree-credit students to 100 of population 18–21
	Total [2]	Ages 18–21 [3]	Ages 18–24 [3]	Total	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total population	Population 18–21	Population 18–24	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1869–70	39, 818, 449	3, 116, 000	4, 574, 000	52, 286	(4)	(4)	0. 13	1. 68	1. 14	(4)
1879–80	50, 155, 783	4, 253, 000	7, 092, 000	115, 817	(4)	(4)	. 23	2. 72	1. 63	(4)
1889–90	62, 947, 714	5, 160, 000	8, 820, 000	156, 756	154, 374	2, 382	. 25	3. 04	1. 78	2. 99
1899–1900	75, 994, 575	5, 931, 000	10, 357, 000	237, 592	231, 761	5, 831	. 31	4. 01	2. 29	3. 91
1909–10	90, 492, 000	6, 934, 000	12, 300, 000	355, 213	346, 060	9, 153	. 39	5. 12	2. 89	4. 99
1919–20	104, 512, 000	7, 386, 000	12, 830, 000	597, 880	582, 268	15, 612	. 57	8. 09	4. 66	7. 88
1929–30	121, 770, 000	8, 862, 000	15, 280, 000	1, 100, 737	1, 053, 482	47, 255	. 90	12. 42	7. 20	11. 89
1939–40	131, 028, 000	9, 582, 000	16, 458, 000	1, 494, 203	1, 388, 456	105, 748	1. 14	15. 59	9. 08	14. 49
1941–42	133, 402, 000	9, 703, 000	16, 715, 000	1, 403, 990	[5] 1, 318, 547	[5] 85, 443	1. 05	14. 47	8. 40	13. 59
1943–44	136, 739, 000	9, 706, 000	16, 914, 000	1, 155, 272	[5] 1, 096, 041	[5] 59, 231	. 84	11. 90	6. 83	11. 29
1945–46	139, 928, 000	9, 557, 000	16, 790, 000	1, 676, 851	1, 555, 599	121, 252	1. 20	17. 55	9. 99	16. 28
1947–48	144, 126, 000	9, 276, 000	16, 419, 000	2, 616, 262	2, 441, 830	174, 432	1. 82	28. 20	15. 93	26. 32
1949–50	149, 188, 000	8, 990, 000	16, 120, 000	2, 659, 021	2, 421, 813	237, 208	1. 78	29. 58	16. 50	26. 94
1951–52	154, 360, 000	8, 763, 000	15, 754, 000	2, 301, 884	2, 068, 557	233, 327	1. 49	26. 27	14. 61	23. 61
1953–54	159, 636, 000	8, 487, 000	15, 320, 000	2, 514, 712	2, 237, 713	276, 999	1. 58	29. 63	16. 41	26. 37
1955–56	165, 270, 000	8, 577, 000	15, 117, 000	[6] 2, 996, 000	[6] 2, 712, 000	[6] 284, 000	1. 81	34. 93	19. 82	31. 62
1957–58	171, 198, 000	8, 935, 000	15, 318, 000	3, 283, 917	2, 939, 270	344, 647	1. 92	36. 75	21. 44	32. 90

[1] Population data exclude Armed Forces overseas for the years 1869–70 through 1929–30. Figures for 1939–40 and later years have been revised from those previously published to include Armed Forces overseas, and also to reflect recent population estimates by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Data are actual census counts as of June 1 from 1870 to 1900, inclusive; for later years they are estimates by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the fall term of each school year.

[3] Data for 1869–70 through 1939–40 are estimates by the Office of Education from figures for broad age-groups supplied by the Bureau of the Census. Data for later years are compiled from population estimates by the Bureau of the Census for single years of age.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Distribution by level estimated.

[6] Estimated on the basis of fall enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957–58.

who enroll in institutions of higher education during the second semester or during the second and third quarters. In the first term of 1957–58, there were 2,900,000 resident degree-credit students enrolled in institutions of higher education, as compared with 3,284,000 during the entire academic year (tables 36 and 37). The term "degree-credit students" refers to those students whose current program in an institution of higher education consists wholly or principally of work which is creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree, either in the student's own institution or by transfer to another institution. The Office of Education defines a resident student as "one who takes his college work on the main campus or on a branch campus, either in the day or evening, under the instructional staff of the institution. The student's living quarters (whether on campus or off) and his legal domicile (whether in-State or out-of-State) are irrelevant." Fifty-seven percent of the resident students in 1957–58 were enrolled in publicly controlled institutions, and 43 percent were in private colleges and universities. In addition to the data on resident students, tables 36 and 37 also contain statistics on the enrollment of extension students, veterans, and subcollegiate students, as well as students enrolled in correspondence courses, short courses, individual lessons, and summer sessions.

Institutions of higher education in the 48 States and the District of Columbia conferred 363,000 bachelor's and first-professional degrees, 65,000 second-level degrees, and 9,000 doctorates during the academic year 1957–58. The total number of earned degrees conferred was approximately 16 percent higher than in 1955–56. Women received 34 percent of the bachelor's degrees, 33 percent of the second-level degrees, and 11 percent of the doctorates in 1957–58. Privately controlled institutions conferred 46 percent of the bachelor's, 42 percent of the second-level, and 48 percent of the doctor's degrees (table 37).

The number of degrees conferred in the United States and its outlying parts in 1957–58 is shown

Table 36.—Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), first term 1957–58 and summer sessions of 1957

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
First term 1957–58			
Resident students	3,189,065	1,831,354	1,357,711
Degree-credit	2,899,565	1,621,400	1,278,165
Undergraduate [1]	2,621,919	1,482,085	1,139,834
Full-time	2,010,358	1,164,218	846,140
Part-time	611,561	317,867	293,694
Graduate [2]	277,646	139,315	138,331
Nondegree-credit	289,500	209,954	79,546
Terminal occupational	146,305	105,417	40,888
Adult education	143,195	104,537	38,658
Special and unclassified [3]	190,567	86,815	103,752
Extension students	372,985	324,264	48,721
Degree-credit	236,762	207,249	29,513
Nondegree-credit	136,223	117,015	19,208
Veterans enrolled under Public Law 550: [4]			
First-time students	72,552	45,189	27,363
Total enrollment	425,517	257,584	167,933
Other enrollments:			
Courses by mail	191,685	107,342	84,343
Degree-credit	98,047	90,114	7,933
Nondegree-credit	93,638	17,228	76,410
Courses by TV or radio (degree-credit)	5,236	4,214	1,022
Short courses	188,058	172,634	15,424
Individual lessons	25,777	3,215	22,562
Summer sessions 1957, degree-credit courses			
Main session	790,033	498,492	291,541
All sessions [5]	1,170,487	732,808	437,679

[1] Includes all resident degree-credit students (first-time, full- or part-time, regular or special and unclassified) who are taking work principally or wholly at the undergraduate level in liberal arts and sciences or are studying for the first professional degree.

[2] Includes students taking work beyond the bachelor's degree in liberal arts and sciences or beyond the first professional degree.

[3] Resident students taking degree-credit work, but not enrolled for a certificate, diploma, or degree. Included in resident degree-credit figures.

[4] Veteran students, resident or extension, drawing benefits under Public Law 550 who are enrolled in degree-credit courses. Included in resident and extension degree-credit figures.

[5] Includes some duplication, since some students were enrolled in more than one session.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 593, *Resident, Extension, and Other Enrollments in Institutions of Higher Education, First Term, 1957–58*; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

in table 38, by level, by field of study, and by sex of recipient. More bachelor's and first-professional degrees were conferred in education, business and commerce, and engineering than in any other field. The degrees conferred in these fields were 83,000, 51,000, and 35,000, respectively. The leading fields in terms of the number of second-level degrees conferred were as follows: education, 31,000; engineering, 5,800; and business and commerce, 4,000. The fields in which the most doctoral degrees were conferred were: education, 1,600; chemistry, 900; and engineering, 600. In its survey of *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions*, the Office of Education excludes from the education category the degrees of those graduates who have prepared to teach academic subjects at the secondary school level. These degrees are included in the academic fields which the students have emphasized; e.g., English, mathematics, and social sciences.

Table 37.—Enrollment and degrees in institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), academic year 1957–58

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Enrollment			
Resident degree-credit students	**3,283,917**	**1,876,898**	**1,407,019**
Undergraduate	2,939,270	1,695,633	1,243,637
Men	1,930,377	1,117,068	813,309
Women	1,008,893	578,565	430,328
Graduate	344,647	181,265	163,382
Men	242,375	122,320	120,055
Women	102,272	58,945	43,327
First-time students [1]	843,142	512,960	330,182
Men	523,523	323,340	200,183
Women	319,619	189,620	129,999
Extension students	**522,768**	**438,217**	**84,551**
Degree-credit	333,414	288,344	45,070
Nondegree-credit	189,354	149,873	39,481
Subcollegiate students [2]	**104,962**	**66,668**	**38,294**
Boys	56,898	33,793	23,105
Girls	48,064	32,875	15,189
Earned degrees conferred			
Bachelor's and first professional	**362,554**	**196,087**	**166,467**
Men	240,990	128,035	112,955
Women	121,564	68,052	53,512
Master's and second professional	**65,487**	**37,880**	**27,607**
Men	44,151	25,647	18,504
Women	21,336	12,233	9,103
Doctor's	**8,938**	**4,610**	**4,328**
Men	7,974	4,169	3,805
Women	964	441	523

[1] Resident students enrolled for the first time in any college. Included in the number of resident undergraduate degree-credit students.

[2] Enrollment in nursery, elementary, and secondary schools operated and controlled by institutions of higher education.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957–58; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 38.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: United States and outlying parts, 1957–58

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees [1]				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) [2]				Doctorates [3]			
	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All fields	**1,361**	**365,748**	**242,948**	**122,800**	**569**	**65,614**	**44,252**	**21,362**	**175**	**8,942**	**7,978**	**964**
AGRICULTURE	117	5,525	5,434	91	56	949	937	12	27	309	303	6
Agronomy, field crops	59	624	621	3	45	219	217	2	19	77	77	0
Animal husbandry	69	1,306	1,273	33	44	207	205	2	17	64	64	0
Dairy husbandry	34	253	243	10	23	70	68	2	8	25	25	0
Dairy manufacturing, dairy technology	30	207	204	3	14	44	44	0	6	10	10	0
Farm management (excluding agricultural economics)	7	80	80	0	1	6	6	0	1	1	1	0
Food technology	11	92	90	2	9	22	22	0	5	18	17	1
Horticulture (fruit and vegetable production)	49	312	304	8	33	109	105	4	14	36	34	2
Ornamental horticulture (floriculture, nursery management, landscape gardening)	25	181	171	10	4	11	10	1	0	0	0	0
Poultry husbandry	32	131	129	2	25	48	48	0	8	21	20	1
Soils (soil science, soil management, soil conservation)	22	140	140	0	15	69	69	0	9	36	34	2
Agriculture, other specific major fields	33	519	516	3	9	66	65	1	6	11	11	0
Agriculture, general	83	1,527	1,512	15	10	64	64	0	1	10	10	0
Agriculture—not further classified	10	153	151	2	3	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
ARCHITECTURE (excluding architectual engineering)	65	1,612	1,536	76	28	231	216	15	5	5	5	0
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES [4]	875	14,408	11,226	3,182	190	1,852	1,448	404	99	1,125	987	138
Premedical, predental, and preveterinary sciences	292	3,962	3,728	234	7	25	18	7	1	2	2	0
Biology, general	740	6,812	4,759	2,053	100	470	321	149	30	130	103	27
Botany, general	102	308	210	98	58	160	128	32	36	114	103	11
Zoology, general	140	1,980	1,521	459	72	310	241	69	42	160	137	23
Anatomy and histology	4	59	55	4	21	40	33	7	20	35	24	11
Bacteriology, virology, mycology, parasitology	75	515	262	253	74	249	184	65	47	160	137	23
Biochemistry	18	150	127	23	53	156	115	41	46	149	132	17
Biophysics	5	9	9	0	7	10	10	0	9	15	14	1
Entomology	31	88	84	4	32	108	107	1	17	83	81	2
Genetics (including experimental plant and animal breeding)	5	13	12	1	10	38	37	1	14	53	49	4
Optometry (preprofessional bachelor's degree)	9	261	259	2								
Pathology (except plant pathology)	0	0	0	0	10	18	17	1	7	16	14	2
Pharmacology (excluding pharmacy)	0	0	0	0	13	25	20	5	23	38	36	2
Physiology (except plant physiology)	13	78	44	34	40	85	70	15	32	73	63	10
Plant pathology	9	17	15	2	26	67	64	3	14	45	42	3
Plant physiology	1	9	9	0	5	9	7	2	7	14	14	0
Biological sciences, all other	19	147	132	15	21	82	76	6	12	38	36	2
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE	684	51,254	47,286	3,968	135	4,041	3,896	145	23	109	104	5
Accounting	321	10,848	10,411	437	56	474	452	22	5	17	16	1
Hotel and restaurant administration	13	375	355	20	3	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Secretarial studies	226	1,283	47	1,236	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	0
Business and commerce, other specific major fields	249	19,734	18,669	1,065	75	1,928	1,863	65	10	46	44	2
Business and commerce, general	526	18,271	17,139	1,132	64	1,342	1,296	46	10	36	35	1
Business and commerce—not further classified	14	743	665	78	12	284	273	11	2	8	7	1
EDUCATION	948	82,892	25,631	57,261	404	31,112	16,479	14,633	94	1,638	1,297	341
Specialized teaching fields	794	34,154	18,947	15,207	231	6,476	3,926	2,550	38	390	297	93
Physical education (separate curriculum; or combined curriculum with health education or recreation)	556	10,607	7,707	2,900	127	1,567	1,196	371	17	88	59	29
Health education (separate curriculum)	34	116	49	67	14	95	49	46	2	14	12	2
Recreation (separate curriculum)	57	411	259	152	14	88	57	31	1	13	11	2
Education of exceptional children (all areas except education of mentally retarded and speech correction)	28	203	46	157	31	300	85	215	2	5	2	3
Education of mentally retarded	25	184	48	136	9	84	31	53	3	7	6	1
Speech correction	77	570	113	457	30	165	72	93	8	22	19	3
Agricultural education	76	1,543	1,542	1	48	376	373	3	6	13	13	0
Art education	245	1,645	571	1,074	46	286	142	144	3	5	4	1
Business education, commercial education	385	5,154	1,945	3,209	87	618	306	312	6	13	11	2
Distributive education (retail selling)	16	85	60	25	8	58	48	10	1	1	1	0
Home economics education	274	3,571	2	3,569	63	358	6	352	7	14	1	13
Industrial arts education (nonvocational)	172	3,338	3,299	39	59	484	480	4	5	20	19	1
Music education	541	4,753	2,200	2,553	120	1,028	675	353	10	41	34	7
Trade and industrial education (vocational)	62	807	786	21	28	206	182	24	5	16	16	0
Specialized teaching fields, all other	82	1,167	320	847	33	763	224	539	9	118	89	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: United States and outlying parts, 1957–58—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees [1]				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) [2]				Doctorates [3]			
	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EDUCATION—Continued General teaching fields	800	47,605	6,320	41,285	241	9,164	3,106	6,058	30	177	118	59
Nursery and/or kindergarten education	31	529	1	528	3	16	0	16	2	3	0	3
Early childhood education (through primary grades)	101	2,985	7	2,978	18	274	1	273	1	7	0	7
Elementary education	785	42,303	5,299	37,004	207	5,706	1,231	4,475	21	65	42	23
Secondary education (including junior high school) [5]	103	1,441	883	558	126	2,148	1,361	787	19	55	41	14
Combined elementary and secondary education	35	336	126	210	17	366	191	175	1	10	8	2
Adult education	0	0	0	0	8	33	21	12	4	5	5	0
Other	5	11	4	7	15	621	301	320	7	32	22	10
Nonteaching fields	17	138	89	49	254	14,276	8,734	5,542	77	950	786	164
Counseling and guidance, educational administration and supervision, educational finance, curriculum, comparative education, etc	17	123	76	47	171	7,332	5,014	2,318	46	458	389	69
Education, general (without specific concentration)—Second-level or higher degrees only					131	6,766	3,629	3,137	45	436	359	77
Other	3	15	13	2	11	178	91	87	8	56	38	18
Education—preprofessional degrees only	19	120	38	82								
Education—not further classified	26	875	237	638	24	1,196	713	483	11	121	96	25
ENGINEERING [6]	220	35,332	35,223	109	127	5,788	5,768	20	60	647	643	4
ENGLISH AND JOURNALISM	949	19,235	8,439	10,796	231	2,532	1,382	1,150	61	335	282	53
English and literature (including comparative literature)	944	16,669	6,755	9,914	228	2,319	1,207	1,112	61	333	280	53
Journalism	166	2,566	1,684	882	34	213	175	38	2	2	2	0
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	723	12,252	5,850	6,402	182	2,448	1,525	923	34	219	191	28
Art, general	356	2,487	899	1,588	48	346	192	154	5	10	9	1
Music, including sacred music (excluding music education)	461	2,872	1,280	1,592	128	1,010	669	341	17	74	68	6
Speech, and dramatic arts (excluding speech correction)	452	3,824	1,938	1,886	101	761	434	327	23	102	88	14
Fine and applied arts, other specific major fields	138	2,995	1,710	1,285	45	304	211	93	8	31	24	7
Fine and applied arts—not further classified	13	74	23	51	6	27	19	8	1	2	2	0
FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE	619	4,503	1,814	2,689	128	1,044	591	453	43	224	159	65
Linguistics (including phonetics and semantics)	10	20	8	12	13	73	45	28	11	30	22	8
Latin and/or Greek	181	576	399	177	43	164	113	51	13	22	17	5
Modern foreign languages	579	3,790	1,353	2,437	112	695	356	339	38	149	102	47
Chinese	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
French	423	1,549	435	1,114	64	252	102	150	19	37	23	14
German	199	488	273	215	40	83	57	26	18	34	27	7
Italian	25	60	16	44	4	8	7	1	5	5	4	1
Japanese	3	5	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	0
Philology and literature of Germanic languages	1	5	4	1	3	10	6	4	4	8	4	4
Philology and literature of Romance languages	11	37	9	28	7	21	12	9	7	20	12	8
Russian or other Slavic languages	31	80	58	22	8	23	17	6	3	4	3	1
Spanish	404	1,468	437	971	74	258	119	139	19	34	22	12
Modern foreign languages, all other	22	93	54	39	5	36	33	3	2	4	4	0
Foreign languages and literature, not classifiable above	40	117	54	63	16	112	77	35	9	23	18	5
FORESTRY	37	1,244	1,243	1	21	155	152	3	8	31	31	0
GEOGRAPHY	145	849	730	119	48	184	156	28	21	56	47	9
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	402	23,923	15,154	8,769	75	1,680	969	711	31	147	140	7
Chiropody or podiatry	6	120	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dental hygiene	18	187	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry, D.D.S. and D.M.D. only	43	3,065	3,031	34								
Hospital administration	11	177	145	32	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Medical technology	189	961	76	885	1	7	1	6	0	0	0	0
Medicine, M.D. only	76	6,861	6,510	351								
Nursing (including public health nursing; excluding nursing education)	259	6,052	49	6,003	33	479	5	474	0	0	0	0
Occupational therapy	26	407	12	395	2	9	0	9	0	0	0	0
Optometry (excluding preprofessional degree)	10	334	327	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Osteopathy	7	437	429	8	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy (excluding pharmacology)	74	3,782	3,391	391	29	122	109	13	12	59	59	0
Physical therapy, physiotherapy	32	441	89	352	4	32	17	15	0	0	0	0
Public health	12	211	126	85	17	602	436	166	8	29	25	4
Radiologic technology (mainly X-ray technic)	4	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary medicine, D. V. M. only	17	845	820	25								
Clinical dental sciences (advanced degrees only)					25	169	153	16	2	5	4	1
Clinical medical sciences (advanced degrees only)					25	224	213	11	12	40	38	2
Clinical veterinary medical sciences (advanced degrees only)					11	23	23	0	5	8	8	0
Health professions, all other	7	36	24	12	3	4	3	1	3	4	4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: United States and outlying parts, 1957–58—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees [1]				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) [2]				Doctorates [3]			
	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HOME ECONOMICS	367	4,312	36	4,276	67	447	7	440	8	23	9	14
Home economics, general curriculum	316	2,353	2	2,351	37	147	1	146	3	4	0	4
Child development, family relations	34	333	2	331	19	57	3	54	4	11	8	3
Clothing and textiles	59	433	3	430	20	73	0	73	1	1	0	1
Foods and nutrition	113	558	11	547	27	82	3	79	3	3	0	3
Institution management, institution administration	30	170	6	164	5	12	0	12	0	0	0	0
Home economics, other specific major fields	36	394	12	382	10	42	0	42	2	4	1	3
Home economics—not further classified	5	71	0	71	5	34	0	34	0	0	0	0
LAW (LL.B., J.D., or higher degrees)	132	9,433	9,153	280	28	458	439	19	11	32	32	0
LIBRARY SCIENCE	93	1,690	403	1,287	17	157	31	126	5	19	13	6
MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS	828	6,924	4,953	1,971	171	1,234	994	240	60	247	232	15
Mathematics	826	6,835	4,880	1,955	168	1,097	869	228	57	210	196	14
Statistics (including actuarial science)	22	89	73	16	25	137	125	12	12	37	36	1
MERCHANT MARINE—DECK-OFFICER CURRICULUM ONLY	5	156	156	0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
MILITARY, NAVAL, OR AIR FORCE SCIENCE	14	1,952	1,948	4	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
PHILOSOPHY	393	2,981	2,637	344	68	312	278	34	34	102	97	5
Philosophy (except scholastic philosophy)	303	1,531	1,252	279	53	160	138	22	28	80	77	3
Scholastic philosophy	91	1,450	1,385	65	16	152	140	12	6	22	20	2
PHYSICAL SCIENCES [7]	861	14,352	12,683	1,669	221	3,034	2,763	271	100	1,655	1,589	66
Physical sciences, general (without specific major)	183	1.005	905	100	21	179	125	54	4	25	25	0
Astronomy	12	25	17	8	8	20	19	1	10	22	18	4
Chemistry (excluding biochemistry)	807	7,010	5,705	1,305	187	1,125	958	167	96	939	890	49
Metallurgy (excluding metallurgical engineering)	6	40	40	0	9	33	33	0	5	10	10	0
Meteorology	14	153	149	4	13	71	70	1	8	14	14	0
Physics	490	3,186	3,042	144	133	795	770	25	68	464	455	9
Earth sciences	204	2,891	2,786	105	95	753	732	21	38	167	164	3
Geology	199	2,788	2,684	104	89	700	679	21	34	136	133	3
Geophysics (including seismology)	11	39	39	0	10	18	18	0	7	15	15	0
Oceanography	1	3	3	0	3	7	7	0	3	13	13	0
Earth sciences, all other	12	61	60	1	8	28	28	0	3	3	3	0
Physical sciences, not classifiable above	7	42	39	3	12	58	56	2	5	14	13	1
PSYCHOLOGY	492	6,930	4,063	2,867	162	1,235	836	399	73	572	488	84
RELIGION	459	8,830	7,460	1,370	105	1,077	915	162	39	290	276	14
Religious education and Bible	259	3,180	2,141	1,039	34	361	256	105	11	38	33	5
Theology (curriculum leading specifically to first-professional ministerial degree)	166	4,795	4,732	63	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Theology—master's and doctor's degrees only	------	------	------	------	67	597	566	31	27	170	165	5
Religion—liberal arts curriculum, nonsectarian	140	710	456	254	9	43	36	7	8	62	58	4
Religion, all other	13	145	131	14	7	76	57	19	3	20	20	0
SOCIAL SCIENCES [8]	972	48,156	34,374	13,782	254	5,159	4,091	1,068	82	1,106	1,010	96
Basic [9]	969	43,370	30,979	12,391	248	4,292	3,325	967	79	994	904	90
Social sciences, general (without specific major)	537	8,700	6,016	2,684	81	687	500	187	4	12	10	2
American civilization, American culture	50	492	300	192	9	36	19	17	9	16	13	3
Anthropology	60	359	204	155	23	118	78	40	16	51	42	9
Area studies, regional studies	33	209	147	62	21	99	78	21	10	27	27	0
Economics (excluding agricultural economics)	484	7,514	6909	605	103	669	599	70	44	239	234	5
History	805	12,883	9,031	3,852	187	1,397	1,037	360	59	297	265	32
International relations	41	334	258	76	20	198	157	41	6	23	20	3
Political science or government	417	6,167	5,031	1,136	113	665	585	80	44	170	164	6
Sociology	621	6,583	2,977	3,606	115	392	258	139	44	150	122	28
Basic social sciences, all other	12	129	106	23	2	26	14	12	1	9	7	2
Applied	158	4,786	3,395	1,391	73	867	766	101	27	112	106	6
Agricultural economics	50	628	626	2	44	264	258	6	17	71	71	0
Foreign service programs (consular and diplomatic service)	8	232	196	36	2	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial relations	43	1,176	1,136	40	17	182	176	6	1	1	1	0
Public administration	41	554	522	32	20	254	240	14	5	22	22	0
Social work, social administration	79	1,994	724	1,270	7	124	61	63	7	18	12	6
Applied social sciences, all other	14	202	191	11	8	29	17	12	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: United States and outlying parts, 1957–58—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees [1]				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) [2]				Doctorates [3]			
	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING	74	1,463	1,451	12	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
MISCELLANEOUS:												
Arts, general program (without major field)	74	1,410	1,120	290	8	61	41	20	3	27	23	4
Sciences, general program (without major field)	239	1,892	1,496	396	25	223	184	39	0	0	0	0
Art, and sciences, general program	70	1,580	907	673	8	67	41	26	0	0	0	0
Major fields of study not classifiable above	39	368	286	82	16	107	95	12	8	24	20	4
Major field not identified	7	290	256	34	1	21	12	9	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and such first-professional degrees as M.D., LL.B., D.D.S., and B.D. Also includes certain master's degrees when they constitute the *first-professional* degree in their respective fields (see footnote 2 below).

[2] Includes degrees beyond the bachelor's or first-professional level, but below the doctorate. This category does not include such degrees as Master of Library Science, Master of Social Work, Master of Business Administration, etc., *when these constitute first-professional degrees.* (See footnote 1 above.)

[3] Includes Doctor of Philosophy. Doctor of Education, etc.

[4] Does not include *Psychology*, which, because of its multicategory nature, has been listed independently.

[5] Includes degrees based on *secondary education* as the major field of study. Registrars were directed to classify degrees based on a *teaching major* in a particular subject-field—such as English, biology, physical sciences, business education, etc.—as degrees in English, biology, etc., and not as degrees in "secondary education."

[6] For data on degrees in the various branches of engineering, see Office of Education Circular No.555 , *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees 1958.*

[7] Does not include *Geography*, which, because of its multicategory nature, has been listed independently.

[8] Does not include *Geography*, *Philosophy*, or *Psychology*, which, because of their multicategory or comprehensive nature, have been listed independently—in alphabetic order.

Engineering Enrollments and Degrees

The enrollment in degree-granting schools of engineering in the fall of 1957 increased for the sixth consecutive year (table 39). Engineering enrollment at all levels totaled 297,000, a gain of 79 percent over the total enrollment 6 years earlier. Enrollment in all institutions of higher education rose 45 percent during the same period (Office of Education Circular No. 518). Inasmuch as essentially the entire engineering enrollment is composed of male students (99.4 percent in 1957), it is perhaps more meaningful to compare the increase in engineering enrollment with the rise in male enrollment generally; total male enrollment rose 43 percent from the fall of 1951 to the fall of 1957.

The number of engineering degrees conferred increased from 37,000 in 1956–57 to almost 42,000 in 1957–58. The number of conferrals was considerably less in 1957–58 than in 1949–50 and 1950–51, when many veterans of World War II completed their education, but it was 55 percent

Table 39.—Fall enrollment and earned degrees conferred in engineering, by level: United States and outlying parts, 1949–50 to 1957–58

Fall	Enrollment				Academic year	Degrees			
	Total	For first engineering degree	For second engineering degree [1]	For doctor's degree		Total	First engineering degree	Second engineering degree [1]	Doctor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949	219,712	201,927	15,242	2,543	1949–50	58,130	52,732	4,904	494
1950	180,262	161,592	15,869	2,801	1950–51	47,635	41,893	5,156	586
1951	165,637	145,997	16,765	2,875	1951–52	35,013	30,286	4,141	586
1952	176,549	156,080	17,539	2,930	1952–53	28,499	24,164	3,743	592
1953	193,333	171,725	18,607	3,001	1953–54	27,003	22,236	4,177	590
1954	214,414	193,692	17,441	3,281	1954–55	27,672	22,589	4,484	599
1955	243,390	221,448	18,779	3,163	1955–56	31,640	26,306	4,724	610
1956	277,052	251,121	22,529	3,402	1956–57	37,039	31,211	5,232	596
1957	297,077	268,761	24,136	4,180	1957–58	41,767	35,332	5,788	647

[1] Includes master's and other predoctoral degrees.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 555, *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees 1958.*

higher than the number of degrees awarded 4 years earlier. Of all degrees conferred in 1957-58, 85 percent were bachelor's and first-professional degrees, 14 percent were master's and other predoctoral degrees, and less than 2 percent were doctorates.

Table 40 contains more detailed information on the types of engineering curriculums in which undergraduates were enrolled in the fall of 1957 and in which bachelor's degrees were conferred in 1957-58. The fields with the largest enrollments were as follows: electrical engineering, with 66,000 students; mechanical, 56,000 students; and civil, 29,000 students. These were also the fields in which the most first-level degrees were conferred: 9,600 degrees were awarded in electrical engineering; 9,100, in mechanical engineering; and 5,100, in civil engineering. More detailed statistics on graduate enrollments and degrees in engineering may be found in the series of circulars entitled *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees*, which are issued annually by the Office of Education.

Junior-Year Science and Mathematics Students

In the fall of 1957, the Office of Education conducted the first of a series of annual surveys of junior-year students enrolled as majors in science and mathematics in institutions of higher education. The primary purpose of this study was to provide educators and other persons interested in the supply of skilled manpower with some indication of the number of persons who could be expected to receive bachelor's degrees in these fields during the year ending June 30, 1959. The study revealed that approximately 50,500 junior-year students were majoring in science and mathematics in American colleges and universities. On the basis of this information, the Office of Education was able to predict, well in advance of the academic year 1958-59, that between 40,000 and 45,000 bachelor's degrees in science and mathematics would be conferred. The actual number of degrees awarded in these fields was 41,318. Table 41 shows the distribution

Table 40.—Fall enrollment of undergraduate engineering students, and first degrees conferred in engineering, by curriculum: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58

Engineering curriculum	Number of schools, fall 1957	Number enrolled for first engineering degree, fall 1957										Number of first engineering degrees conferred, 1957-58	
		Total		1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year of 5-year curriculum	5th year of cooperative program	Part-time and special day students	Evening students		
		Men	Women									Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**219**	**267,100**	**1,661**	**78,737**	**56,488**	**48,384**	**42,594**	**1,802**	**2,101**	**5,629**	**33,015**	**35,223**	**109**
Aeronautical	55	10,305	56	3,181	2,546	1,953	1,653	58	40	425	505	1,330	7
Agricultural	48	2,237	1	587	497	564	566	12	2	10	----------	414	--------
Architectural	35	2,489	70	715	667	524	445	75	14	16	103	319	4
Ceramic	15	867	25	218	258	217	188	11	----------	----------	----------	152	7
Chemical	125	19,431	261	5,581	5,033	3,992	3,632	191	191	274	798	2,986	22
Civil	168	29,073	122	7,183	6,656	6,501	6,214	304	259	462	1,616	5,121	13
Electrical	179	65,970	225	15,481	15,804	14,024	11,743	341	529	1,237	7,036	9,548	19
Engineering mechanics	4	48	2	1	13	30	5	----------	----------	1	----------	9	--------
Engineering physics	29	2,295	38	571	629	523	486	34	----------	20	70	315	5
General engineering	42	7,787	52	2,593	1,673	1,499	1,055	9	5	120	885	947	5
Geological	25	1,461	4	386	363	334	357	11	----------	11	3	225	--------
Geophysical	5	230	3	64	66	58	43	1	----------	1	----------	27	--------
Industrial	88	10,310	59	1,328	1,936	2,243	2,478	99	224	294	1,767	2,105	3
Mechanical	173	55,689	222	12,539	12,030	11,943	10,392	543	781	1,144	6,539	9,041	19
Metallurgical	54	3,487	18	653	836	863	704	33	41	42	333	670	--------
Mining	33	1,352	2	368	306	336	302	18	----------	6	18	240	--------
Naval architectural and marine	8	1,371	1	459	374	319	218	----------	----------	2	----------	263	--------
Petroleum	25	4,913	8	1,224	976	1,055	1,164	32	----------	158	312	687	1
Sanitary	3	17	----------	----------	3	7	7	----------	----------	----------	----------	4	--------
Textile	9	658	33	194	158	152	185	----------	----------	2	----------	150	2
Unclassified	115	43,026	433	24,065	4,678	464	100	5	11	1,338	12,798	5	--------
Other	44	4,084	26	1,366	986	783	657	25	4	57	232	665	2

[1] Includes administrative engineering, management engineering, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circulars No. 516 and No. 555, *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees*.

Table 41.—Resident junior-year students enrolled as majors in science and mathematics in institutions of higher education, by field of study, sex of student, and control of institution: United States and outlying parts, fall 1957

Field	Number of institutions	All institutions			Publicly controlled			Privately controlled		
		Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL, ALL FIELDS [1]	**1,382**	**390,403**	**263,249**	**127,154**	**221,567**	**148,889**	**72,678**	**168,836**	**114,360**	**54,476**
All Sciences and Mathematics	**992**	**50,513**	**40,521**	**9,992**	**25,977**	**21,536**	**4,441**	**24,536**	**18,985**	**5,551**
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	897	19,842	15,317	4,525	9,870	7,964	1,906	9,972	7,353	2,619
Biological and premedical sciences, general [2]	524	9,320	8,107	1,213	4,748	4,231	517	4,572	3,876	696
Biology, general	651	6,351	4,299	2,052	2,350	1,741	609	4,001	2,558	1,443
Botany, general	91	328	206	122	174	115	59	154	91	63
Zoology, general	142	2,297	1,614	683	1,394	1,042	352	903	572	331
Anatomy and histology	3	60	50	10	42	34	8	18	16	2
Bacteriology, virology, mycology, parasitology	72	616	322	294	534	276	258	82	46	36
Biochemistry	20	258	224	34	72	59	13	186	165	21
Biophysics	4	22	21	1	18	17	1	4	4	—
Entomology	35	136	128	8	127	121	6	9	7	2
Genetics (including experimental plant and animal breeding)	7	19	18	1	15	15	—	4	3	1
Physiology (except plant physiology)	14	112	57	55	74	42	32	38	15	23
Plant pathology	12	20	19	1	20	19	1	—	—	—
Plant physiology	3	10	9	1	10	9	1	—	—	—
Biological sciences, all other [3]	22	293	243	50	292	243	49	1	—	1
MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS	87[illegible]	9,133	6,520	2,613	4,872	3,592	1,280	4,261	2,928	1,333
Mathematics	876	9,058	6,465	2,593	4,831	3,564	1,267	4,227	2,901	1,326
Statistics (including actuarial science)	21	75	55	20	41	28	13	34	27	7
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	866	19,080	16,886	2,194	9,459	8,655	804	9,621	8,231	1,390
Physical science, general (without specific major)	160	891	799	92	519	466	53	372	333	39
Astronomy	14	31	24	7	14	13	1	17	11	6
Chemistry (excluding biochemistry)	812	8,946	7,223	1,723	3,824	3,236	588	5,122	3,987	1,135
Metallurgy (excluding metallurgical engineering)	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Meteorology	14	106	104	2	84	82	2	22	22	—
Physics (excluding biophysics)	515	5,254	5,041	213	2,326	2,240	86	2,928	2,801	127
EARTH SCIENCES:										
Geology	210	3,592	3,450	142	2,514	2,453	61	1,078	997	81
Geophysics (including seismology)	9	41	41	—	30	30	—	11	11	—
Oceanography	1	6	4	2	6	4	2	—	—	—
Earth sciences, all other	30	146	135	11	121	111	10	25	24	1
Physical sciences, not classifiable above	9	62	60	2	21	20	1	41	40	1
SCIENCES, GENERAL PROGRAM [4]	268	2,458	1,798	660	1,776	1,325	451	682	473	209

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[1] Includes estimates for some separately organized professional schools, including religious and theological schools.

[2] Includes major fields of study in which the biological and premedical sciences predominate, without specialization in any one specific subject.

[3] Includes fields of specialization not listed above, such as cytology, ecology, embryology, morphology, etc. Does not include the health professions.

[4] Includes general programs consisting of a variety of courses drawn mainly from the physical sciences, biological sciences, and mathematics.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 520, *Junior-Year Science and Mathematics Students.*

of students enrolled by sex, by field of study, and by control of institution.

Staff

During the first term of the 1957-58 academic year, 345,000 different persons were employed as faculty members on the staffs of institutions of higher education in the United States (table 42). The duties of faculty members were as follows: 29,000 were engaged in general administration; 279,000, in resident instruction; 32,000, in organized research; 30,000, in extension services; 10,000, in correspondence courses, short courses, and individual lessons; and 9,000, in elementary and secondary instruction. The total of these items is 389,000, indicating that some 44,000 professional staff members were serving in a dual or multiple capacity. Public institutions employed 54 percent of the faculty members, and the remaining 46 percent were serving in institutions under religious or other private control.

Junior Colleges

Of the 1,930 institutions of higher education in this country in 1957-58, 490 were junior colleges. Thus, slightly more than one institution out of every four was a 2-year college for freshman and sophomore students. Enrollment in junior colleges in the first term of the 1957-58 academic year totaled 349,000, which was equal to 12 percent of

Table 42.—Faculty in institutions of higher education, by type of position and control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), first term 1957–58 and summer sessions of 1957

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
First term 1957–58			
Number of institutions	1,930	666	1,264
Total number of different persons [1]	344,525	186,164	158,361
Men	267,482	144,474	123,008
Women	77,043	41,690	35,353
General administration	28,690	11,237	17,453
Resident instruction, total	279,225	143,767	135,458
Degree-credit courses, total	258,184	131,350	126,834
Department heads, professors, instructors	224,330	112,861	111,469
Full-time equivalent	175,528	93,630	81,898
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.)	33,854	18,489	15,365
Nondegree-credit courses (vocational and adult education)	12,058	7,996	4,062
Professional library staff	8,983	4,421	4,562
Organized research	31,881	19,028	12,853
Extension:			
Giving courses	15,075	11,979	3,096
Other extension staff	15,314	15,266	48
Other faculty, including instructional staff for courses by mail, radio, or TV, short courses, and individual lessons	9,592	6,321	3,271
Elementary and secondary instruction:			
High school grades unified with junior college	631	35	596
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:			
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten	4,327	3,151	1,176
Secondary	4,16[illegible]	2,824	1,336
Summer sessions 1957, degree-credit courses			
Main session	62,897	36,988	25,909
All sessions	80,155	47,755	32,400

[1] Staff members who served in more than one type of position were reported in each position in which [they] served. Therefore, the *total number of different persons* is less than the sum of the number of the separate types of positions.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 596, *Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education, First Term 1957–58;* and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

the enrollment in all institutions of higher education. Public institutions enrolled 85 percent of the junior college students, while private schools enrolled the remaining 15 percent.

Table 43 shows the number of junior colleges and their enrollment over the 40-year period ending in 1957–58. Data for November 1955 and for the first term of the 1957–58 school year should not be compared directly with enrollment figures for earlier years because the earlier figures are for the entire academic year. Enrollment data for the academic year are generally somewhat larger than fall enrollment since the former include all students who are enrolled at any time during the year.

Organized Occupational Curriculums

Beginning in 1956, the Office of Education has collected annual data on the number of persons enrolled in and graduated from curriculums of less than baccalaureate level in institutions of higher education. These organized occupational curriculums of 1, 2, or 3 years are designed to prepare students for immediate employment in an occupation or group of occupations, rather than for further study leading to a bachelor's or higher degree. They are classified into two broad groups, engineering-related curriculums and nonengineering-related curriculums. The former include aeronautical, air-conditioning, heating and refrigeration, architectural and civil, chemical, electrical, general engineering technology, industrial, mechanical, and metallurgical curriculums, with the graduate usually becoming an engineering or scientific technician; the latter include curriculums in agriculture and forestry, applied and graphic arts, business and commerce, education, health service, and home economics. The term "organized occupational curriculum," for the purpose of

Table 43.—Resident enrollment in junior colleges,[1] by type of control: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1917–18 to 1957–58

Academic year	Total		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1917–18	46	4,504	14	1,367	32	3,137
1919–20	52	8,102	10	2,940	42	5,162
1921–22	80	12,124	17	4,771	63	7,353
1923–24	132	20,559	39	9,240	93	11,319
1925–26	153	27,095	47	13,859	106	13,236
1927–28	248	44,855	114	28,437	134	16,418
1929–30	277	55,616	129	36,501	148	19,115
1931–32	342	85,063	159	58,887	183	26,176
1933–34	322	78,480	152	55,869	170	22,611
1935–36	415	102,453	187	70,557	228	31,896
1937–38	453	121,510	209	82,041	244	39,469
1939–40	456	149,854	217	107,553	239	42,301
1941–42	461	141,272	231	100,783	230	40,489
1943–44	413	89,208	210	60,884	203	28,324
1945–46	464	156,456	242	109,640	222	46,816
1947–48	472	240,173	242	178,196	230	61,977
1949–50	506	243,839	279	188,794	227	55,045
1951–52	506	231,175	291	184,054	215	47,121
1953–54	518	325,804	293	272,036	225	53,768
November 1955 [2]	469	295,553	276	249,928	193	45,625
First term, 1957–58	490	349,385	283	297,680	207	51,705

[1] Includes 2-year normal schools in 1949–50 and subsequent years.

[2] Data have been adjusted to conform to a major reclassification of institutions, which excludes from the "junior college" category those institutions (classified as technical institutes and semiprofessional schools) which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree. A total of 41,437 students were enrolled in these institutions in 1955 (32,057 in publicly controlled institutions and 9,380 in private institutions).

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957–58; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

this study, may be defined as one which meets all four of the following criteria: (1) the curriculum requires high school graduation or the equivalent for admission; (2) the curriculum must prepare the student for immediate employment; (3) the curriculum requires at least 1 but less than 4 years for completion; and (4) the curriculum must lead to a certificate, diploma, associate degree, or other formal award.

Approximately 205,000 students were enrolled in organized occupational curriculums in the fall of 1957. Engineering-related curriculums accounted for three-eighths of the enrollment, and the remaining five-eighths of the students were enrolled in non-engineering-related curriculums. More students were enrolled in business and commerce than in any other category (table 44).

Table 44.—Enrollment in organized occupational curriculums in institutions of higher education, by type of curriculum: United States and outlying parts, fall 1957

Curriculum	Enrollment	Percentage distribution
Total	**204,795**	
Engineering-related curriculums	76,307	100.0
Aeronautical	4,500	5.9
Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration	1,531	2.0
Architectural and civil	7,625	10.0
Chemical	1,692	2.2
Electrical	27,976	36.7
General engineering technology	5,527	7.2
Industrial	4,035	5.3
Mechanical	19,753	25.9
Metallurgical	293	.4
Miscellaneous	2,742	3.6
Other	633	.8
Nonengineering-related curriculums	128,488	100.0
Agriculture and forestry	4,444	3.5
Applied and graphic arts	9,197	7.2
Business and commerce	77,517	60.3
Education	15,174	11.8
Health service	12,011	9.3
Home economics	2,704	2.1
Miscellaneous	6,786	5.3
Other	655	.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 568, *Organized Occupational Curriculums, Enrollments and Graduates, 1957.*

More than 43,000 persons graduated from organized occupational curriculums during the 1957–58 school year, 13,000 from engineering-related, and 30,000 from non-engineering-related curriculums. Approximately 65 percent of the engineering graduates were from the electrical and mechanical curriculums. Graduates in business and commerce (51 percent) and in education (20 percent) accounted for the major portion of the nonengineering graduates (table 45).

Table 45.—Number of graduates of organized occupational curriculums in institutions of higher education, by type of curriculum: United States and outlying parts, 1957–58

Curriculum	Number of graduates	Percentage distribution
Total	**43,191**	
Engineering-related curriculums	12,985	100.0
Aeronautical	1,310	10.1
Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration	347	2.7
Architectural and civil	1,123	8.6
Chemical	226	1.7
Electrical	5,433	41.8
General engineering technology	507	3.9
Industrial	479	3.7
Mechanical	2,972	22.9
Metallurgical	65	.5
Miscellaneous	353	2.7
Other	170	1.3
Nonengineering-related curriculums	30,206	100.0
Agriculture and forestry	1,247	4.1
Applied and graphic arts	1,371	4.5
Business and commerce	15,374	50.9
Education	6,152	20.4
Health service	4,217	14.0
Home economics	586	1.9
Miscellaneous	1,186	3.9
Other	73	.2

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 632, *Organized Occupational Curriculums in Higher Education, Enrollments and Graduates, 1958.*

The survey of organized occupational curriculums is limited to students in institutions of higher education. Students enrolled in similar curriculums in other educational institutions are excluded.

Income

Summary data on the income of institutions of higher education, by source of funds and by control of institution, are given in table 46. In 1957–58, educational and general income, i.e., the operating funds used to defray expenditures for administration, instruction, research, plant operation and maintenance, etc., amounted to $3.7 billion. Gross income from auxiliary enterprises and activities, i.e., those activities which are ancillary to the primary educational program of the institutions, such as residence halls, dining accommodations, bookstores, and intercollegiate athletics, amounted to almost $839 million. Student aid income totaled more than $70 million. Receipts for plant expansion exceeded $1.2 billion, while receipts for endowment and other nonexpendable funds amounted to approximately $330 million.

A percentage distribution of the educational and general income of institutions of higher education, by source, for publicly and privately controlled institutions, is presented in table 47. Publicly controlled institutions, which received a total of $2.1 billion in educational and general income in 1957–58, depend largely on governmental sources, and particularly on State governments, for the major portion of their income. Receipts from all governmental sources accounted for approximately three-fourths of their educational and general income in 1957–58. Privately controlled institutions, whose educational and general income amounted to $1.6 billion in 1957–58, must look to student fees, private benefactions, and endowment earnings, as well as to the Federal Government, for most of their income. Income from student fees alone accounted for more than two-fifths of their receipts in 1957–58.

Table 46.—Income of institutions of higher education, by source, and by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

[Financial data in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Number of institutions	1,930	666	1,264
Current income	**$4,641,387**	**$2,624,674**	**$2,016,713**
Educational and general	3,732,512	2,145,903	1,586,609
Student fees	934,203	270,686	663,516
Federal Government:			
Veterans' tuition and fees	5,024	1,317	3,707
Land-grant institutions	80,826	79,184	1,642
Research	532,870	231,256	301,613
Other purposes	88,328	75,399	12,930
State governments	1,138,454	1,110,811	27,643
Local governments	129,324	125,780	3,544
Endowment earnings	181,585	15,857	165,728
Private gifts and grants	324,426	68,601	255,825
Related activities	198,955	108,054	90,901
Other sources	118,517	58,957	59,559
Auxiliary enterprises	838,817	446,790	392,027
Student aid income	70,057	31,980	38,077
Receipts for plant expansion	**1,220,616**	**843,898**	**376,718**
Federal Government	61,449	50,368	11,082
State governments	372,727	372,391	336
Local governments	45,454	45,453	(1)
Private gifts and grants	157,103	24,151	132,952
Other sources, except loans and transfers	54,789	36,242	18,547
Loans and bond sales	345,188	217,841	127,347
Transfers from current and other funds	183,906	97,452	86,453
Receipts for nonexpendable funds	**329,911**	**64,877**	**265,034**
Endowment funds [2]	311,862	60,993	250,868
Student loan funds	7,773	2,996	4,777
Annuity funds	10,277	888	9,388

[1] Less than $500.

[2] Includes funds functioning as endowments.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58.

Table 47.—Percentage distribution of educational and general income of institutions of higher education, by source, and by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

Source	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Amount (in thousands)	**$3,732,512**	**$2,145,903**	**$1,586,609**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Student fees	25.0	12.6	41.8
Federal Government:			
Veterans' tuition and fees	.1	.1	.2
Land-grant institutions	2.2	3.7	.1
Research	14.3	10.8	19.0
Other purposes	2.4	3.5	.8
State governments	30.5	51.8	1.7
Local governments	3.5	5.9	.2
Endowment earnings	4.9	.7	10.4
Private gifts and grants	8.7	3.2	16.1
Related activities	5.3	5.0	5.7
Other sources	3.2	2.7	3.8

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957–58.

The average tuition and required fees for full-time undergraduate students in institutions of higher education in 1957–58 are shown in table 48. Separate data for public and for private institutions are shown by region and by type of institution. Tuition and fees averaged $155 per year in public institutions and $526 in privately controlled schools. They tended to be highest in universities and professional schools, excluding theological schools, and lowest in junior colleges and semiprofessional schools. Tuition rates were relatively low in the South and North Central regions, and they were relatively high in the Northeast.

The average public institution of higher education charged its male students $155 for a dormitory room and $356 for board during the 1957–58 academic year. Women students in public institutions paid $160 for a room and $352 for board. In privately controlled institutions the rates were somewhat higher. The average charge for men was $182 for a dormitory room and $382 for meals, while women paid $194 for a room and $391 for board. Charges for dormitory rooms tended to be lowest in junior colleges, theological schools, and liberal arts colleges; they tended to be highest in professional schools other than theological schools, and in universities. Board rates were lowest in

Table 48.—Average resident tuition and required fees[1] for full-time undergraduate students in institutions of higher education, by region, and by type and control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

Region and control of institution	All institutions	Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other independent professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutes, engineering related	Semiprofessional schools, nonengineering related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States (48 States and D.C.):										
Public	$155	$215	$139	$131	$176	------	$397	$127	[2] $144	[2] $105
Private	526	701	553	566	749	$250	602	410	562	[2] 490
Northeast:										
Public	184	242	[2] 153	128	[2] 243	------	[2] 466	213	[2] 144	[2] 105
Private	672	821	700	732	901	284	720	571	[2] 758	------
North Central:										
Public	144	220	183	133	[2] 194	------	[2] 147	105	------	------
Private	481	612	503	[2] 307	670	247	547	469	[2] 559	------
South:										
Public	154	215	144	123	[2] 93	------	[2] 389	131	------	------
Private	412	624	442	[2] 432	[2] 115	189	[2] 557	301	[2] 689	[2] 490
West:										
Public	145	202	93	160	[2] 162	------	------	102	------	------
Private	507	[2] 627	575	[2] 314	[2] 942	269	474	------	[2] 50	------

[1] Tuition and fees are for the entire academic year and are based on reports from a total of 426 publicly controlled and 702 privately controlled institutions.

[2] Average based on reports from fewer than 5 institutions.

NOTE.—All averages in this table are arithmetic means for the institutions reporting. They have not been weighted to reflect differences in enrollment among these institutions.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 517, *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1957–58.*

junior colleges and theological schools; and they also were highest in professional schools excluding theological schools, and in universities (table 49).

The data shown in tables 48 and 49 are averages (arithmetic means) for the institutions reporting to the Office of Education. These averages have not been weighted to reflect differences in enrollment among the institutions.

Expenditures

The 1,930 institutions of higher education in the United States expended $4.5 billion for current purposes and $1.0 billion for plant expansion (including $134 million from current funds) during the academic year 1957–58. Publicly controlled institutions, with an average enrollment of 2,900 resident degree-credit students, spent an average

Table 49.—Average charges for dormitory rooms and average board rates in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

Type of institution	Charges for dormitory rooms[1]				Board rates[2]			
	Public institutions		Private institutions		Public institutions		Private institutions	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All institutions	$155	$160	$182	$194	$356	$352	$382	$391
Universities	188	198	267	282	407	399	454	445
Liberal arts colleges	125	124	180	191	324	318	384	396
Teachers colleges	150	156	193	209	338	339	[3] 366	408
Technological schools	153	183	261	309	411	[3] 405	474	[3] 445
Theological schools	------	------	139	150	------	------	344	340
Other independent professional schools	230	[3] 223	274	244	[3] 440	------	500	468
Junior colleges	120	132	117	161	342	340	315	347
Technical institutes, engineering related	------	------	[3] 240	------	------	------	------	------
Semiprofessional schools, nonengineering related	[3] 160	[3] 160	[3] 285	[3] 247	------	------	------	------

[1] Charges are for the entire academic year: 286 publicly controlled institutions reported room charges for men and 292 for women; 479 privately controlled institutions reported room charges for men and 486 for women.

[2] Rates are for a 7-day week throughout the academic year: 231 publicly controlled institutions reported board rates for men and 239 for women; 400 privately controlled institutions reported board rates for men and 426 for women.

[3] Average based on reports from fewer than 5 institutions.

NOTE.—All averages in this table are arithmetic means for the institutions reporting. They have not been weighted to reflect differences in enrollment among these institutions.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 517, *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1957–58.*

Table 50.—Expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose, and by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

[Financial data in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Number of institutions	**1,930**	**666**	**1,264**
Current expenditures	**$4,509,666**	**$2,534,690**	**$1,974,975**
Educational and general	3,604,414	2,077,565	1,526,849
General administration and general expense	473,945	214,348	259,598
Instruction and departmental research	1,465,603	868,125	597,478
Extension and public services	175,256	163,221	12,035
Libraries	109,715	60,300	49,415
Plant operation and maintenance	406,226	232,819	173,406
Organized research	727,776	387,255	340,521
Related activities	245,894	151,497	94,397
Auxiliary enterprises	775,316	411,786	363,530
Student aid expenditures	129,935	45,339	84,595
Expenditures for plant expansion [1]	**1,031,245**	**666,439**	**364,807**

[1] Includes $134,327,000 expended directly from current funds ($87,091,000 by publicly controlled and $47,236,000 by privately controlled institutions).

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957–58.

Table 51.—Percentage distribution of educational and general expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose, and by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

Purpose	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Amount (in thousands)	**$3,604,414**	**$2,077,565**	**$1,526,849**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
General administration and general expense	13.1	10.3	17.0
Instruction and departmental research	40.7	41.8	39.1
Extension and public services	4.9	7.9	.8
Libraries	3.0	2.9	3.2
Plant operation and maintenance	11.3	11.2	11.4
Organized research	20.2	18.6	22.3
Related activities	6.8	7.3	6.2

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957–58.

of $4.7 million each during 1957–58. Privately controlled schools, which had an average enrollment of 1,100 resident students, had expenditures averaging $1.8 million for the same year. Table 50 presents the distribution of expenditures by purpose and by control of institution, and table 51 gives a percentage distribution of expenditures for educational and general purposes. Both public and private institutions reported that their largest educational and general expenditure was for instruction and departmental research. The second largest expenditure was for organized research, which accounted for almost one-fifth of the educational and general expenditures of public institutions and for somewhat more than one-fifth of the disbursements of private schools.

Some differences may be observed in the spending patterns of publicly and privately controlled institutions. Public colleges and universities spent more for extension and public services, while private institutions expended proportionally greater amounts for general administration and general expense.

Table 52 shows the salary paid by the average institution of higher education to its full-time faculty members in 1957–58. Data are presented by type and control of institution, and by the academic rank of the faculty member and the number of months he was employed. Relatively high salaries were paid to deans and full professors in public universities and in professional schools; assistant professors and instructors in private liberal arts colleges and teachers colleges received relatively low salaries. The average salary for all institutions reporting to the Office of Education in 1957–58 was $6,120. Public institutions reported an average salary of $6,430, while private colleges and universities paid $5,620.

Property

The property of institutions of higher education, including physical plant, plant funds, and nonexpendable funds, was valued at $16.9 billion at the end of the 1957–58 academic year (table 53). The value of physical plant accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total, nonexpendable funds for 28 percent, and unexpended plant funds for the remaining 6 percent. Publicly controlled institutions had the major portion of their assets invested in physical plant, while the endowment funds of private schools accounted for a relatively high proportion of their property. The value of the physical plant of public colleges and universities averaged $9.6 million, as compared with $3.7 million for private institutions. The endowment funds of publicly controlled schools averaged $1.3 million; for private institutions the average was $3.0 million.

Table 52.—Average salary[1] of full-time faculty members in institutions of higher education, by academic rank, and by type and control of institution: United States and outlying parts, 1957–58

Type and control of institution	Faculty members employed 10 months or less					Faculty members employed more than 10 months				
	Deans	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors	Deans	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Publicly controlled institutions:										
Universities	$9,970	$8,940	$6,980	$5,850	$4,780	$12,450	$10,010	$8,020	$6,810	$5,420
Liberal arts colleges	8,410	8,520	6,910	6,020	4,970	10,130	7,290	5,880	5,410	4,400
Teachers colleges	7,600	7,440	6,430	5,660	4,880	9,460	7,580	6,340	5,680	5,050
Privately controlled institutions:										
Universities	9,100	8,860	6,660	5,490	4,520	11,140	9,130	7,150	6,330	4,870
Liberal arts colleges	6,620	6,540	5,440	4,760	4,110	7,630	6,060	5,160	4,750	4,080
Teachers colleges	----------	5,780	5,430	4,820	4,260	7,590	7,770	5,990	5,030	4,450
Professional schools (publicly and privately controlled):										
Medicine	----------	12,240	9,180	7,490	6,030	18,100	13,410	9,830	8,110	6,420
Dentistry	----------	9,960	7,920	6,470	4,240	14,730	11,040	9,100	7,720	6,080
Veterinary medicine	----------	8,950	7,960	6,150	4,810	13,750	10,280	8,800	7,180	6,300
Pharmacy	9,200	8,430	6,790	5,870	4,750	11,240	10,080	7,930	7,030	5,130
Nursing	6,500	7,670	6,130	5,260	4,340	9,000	7,460	7,280	5,900	4,950
Osteopathy	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	12,870	10,240	9,140	7,230	5,650
Law	13,030	10,860	7,640	6,560	5,130	12,800	9,390	7,630	7,170	5,470
Theology[2]	7,050	7,090	6,100	4,650	3,520	7,440	5,840	5,250	4,900	3,700
Engineering	9,620	9,250	7,140	5,990	4,780	12,960	10,040	7,790	6,760	5,510
Social work	----------	9,800	7,550	6,340	6,880	11,440	7,830	7,000	5,930	5,320

[1] Based on reports from 429 publicly controlled and 717 privately controlled institutions.

[2] All theological schools are privately controlled.

NOTE.—All averages in this table are arithmetic means.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 517, *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1957–58.*

In a special survey of *College and University Endowment Investments* in 1958, the Office of Education obtained information concerning the endowment funds of 200 institutions of higher education in the United States. The endowment funds of these institutions account for about 85 percent of the total endowment of all institutions of higher education in the country. Eighty-three institutions reported an endowment fund in excess of $10 million. The names of these institutions, their location and control, and the size of their endowments are presented in table 54. Most of the institutions with the largest endowments were private, nondenominational colleges and universities. However, there were a number of State universities and of schools affiliated with various religious groups with large funds. All sections of the country were represented among the 83 institutions, but the proportion of schools from the northeastern States was especially large.

Table 53.—Value of physical plant, plant funds, and nonexpendable funds of institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

[Financial data in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Number of institutions	1,930	666	1,264
Property: total plant, plant funds, and nonexpendable funds	$16,886,671	$7,995,440	$8,891,231
Physical plant and plant funds	12,078,427	7,082,052	4,996,374
Value of physical plant	11,124,489	6,412,319	4,712,170
Unexpended plant funds	953,938	669,734	284,204
Nonexpendable funds	4,808,244	913,388	3,894,857
Endowment funds[1]	4,645,708	876,385	3,769,323
Student loan funds	71,063	28,155	42,908
Annuity funds	91,473	8,848	82,625

[1] Includes funds temporarily functioning as endowments.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957–58.

Institutions Attended Predominantly by Negro Students

In 1957–58, there were 98 institutions of higher education in the United States attended predominantly by Negro students (table 55). These insti-

Table 54.--Institutions of higher education in the United States having endowment funds with market value of $10 million or more: 1957–58 (end of fiscal year)

Name of institution 1	Size of endowment 2	Location of institution 3	Control of institution 4
Harvard University	$535,102,249	Cambridge, Mass	Private.
University of Texas	283,642,586	Austin, Tex	State.
Yale University	250,237,447	New Haven, Conn	Private.
University of Chicago	185,848,744	Chicago, Ill	Do.
Columbia University	164,922,251	New York, N.Y	Do.
University of Rochester	144,214,152	Rochester, N.Y	Do.
Northwestern University	141,047,924	Evanston, Ill	Do.
Princeton University	134,216,013	Princeton, N.J	Do.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	129,076,538	Cambridge, Mass	Do.
Cornell University	112,035,377	Ithaca, N.Y	Private.[1]
University of California (all campuses)	111,435,514	[2]	State.
Stanford University	102,540,054	Palo Alto, Calif	Private.
Johns Hopkins University	92,505,876	Baltimore, Md	Do.
University of Pennsylvania	83,999,448	Philadelphia, Pa	Do.
Rice Institute	74,683,456	Houston, Tex	Do.
Washington University	72,729,910	St. Louis, Mo	Do.
Dartmouth College	68,959,120	Hanover, N.H	Do.
Duke University	64,800,818	Durham, N.C	Do.
California Institute of Technology	63,596,124	Pasadena, Calif	Do.
Vanderbilt University	63,216,878	Nashville, Tenn	Do.
New York University	52,949,708	New York, N.Y	Do.
Emory University	51,185,598	Atlanta, Ga	Methodist.
Oberlin College	49,418,280	Oberlin, Ohio	Private.
Wellesley College	47,033,361	Wellesley, Mass	Do.
Carnegie Institute of Technology	45,394,736	Pittsburgh, Pa	Do.
University of Pittsburgh	41,231,407	Do	Do.
Wesleyan University	40,964,548	Middletown, Conn	Do.
University of Virginia	38,588,918	Charlottesville, Va	State.
Amherst College	37,656,907	Amherst, Mass	Private.
Vassar College	34,594,251	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Do.
Tulane University	34,360,041	New Orleans, La	Do.
Brown University	33,852,986	Providence, R.I	Do.
Western Reserve University	32,589,035	Cleveland, Ohio	Do.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	32,224,304	Troy, N.Y	Do.
Tufts University	31,176,657	Medford, Mass	Do.
University of Michigan	31,092,360	Ann Arbor, Mich	State.
University of Delaware	30,749,491	Newark, Del	Do.
Berea College	30,293,679	Berea, Ky	Private.
Williams College	29,005,432	Williamstown, Mass	Do.
University of Buffalo	27,325,377	Buffalo, N.Y	Do
Union College and University	27,184,457	Schenectady, N.Y	Do.
Smith College	25,953,456	Northampton, Mass	Do.
Rochester Institute of Technology	24,780,808	Rochester, N.Y	Do.
University of Notre Dame	23,587,900	Notre Dame, Ind	Roman Catholic.
Rutgers University	20,911,742	New Brunswick, N.J	State.
Lehigh University	20,565,556	Bethelehem, Pa	Private.
Bowdoin College	19,761,748	Brunswick, Maine	Do.
Wake Forest College	19,637,792	Winston-Salem, N.C	Do.
Swarthmore College	19,217,902	Swarthmore, Pa	Do.
Bryn Mawr College	18,203,268	Bryn Mawr, Pa	Do.
Hampton Institute	18,109,042	Hampton, Va	Do.
Syracuse University	17,626,602	Syracuse, N.Y	Do.
Case Institute of Technology	17,620,039	Cleveland, Ohio	Do.
Haverford College	17,329,539	Haverford, Pa	Society of Friends.
Mount Holyoke College	17,024,821	South Hadley, Mass	Private.
University of Minnesota (all campuses)	16,662,348	[3]	State.
Pomona College	16,625,279	Claremont, Calif	Private.
Lafayette College	16,229,163	Easton, Pa	Presbyterian.
Ohio State University	16,212,248	Columbus, Ohio	State.
University of Cincinnati	16,090,514	Cincinnati, Ohio	City.
Radcliffe College	16,054,397	Cambridge, Mass	Private.
Pratt Institute	15,700,386	Brooklyn, N.Y	Do.
Trinity College	15,253,917	Hartford, Conn	Do.
Tuskegee Institute	15,219,018	Tuskegee Institute, Ala	Do.
Union Theological Seminary	15,131,964	New York, N.Y	Interdenominational.
Cooper Union	14,981,297	Do	Private.
Academy of the New Church	14,379,549	Bryn Athyn, Pa	Church of New Jerusalem.
Drew University	12,973,189	Madison, N.J	Methodist.
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	12,709,495	Louisville, Ky	Baptist.
De Pauw University	12,573,039	Greencastle, Ind	Methodist.
Southern Methodist University	12,511,883	Dallas, Tex	Do.
Rhode Island School of Design	12,202,281	Providence, R.I	Private.
Middlebury College	12,193,733	Middlebury, Vt	Do.
Washington and Lee University	12,133,622	Lexington, Va	Do.
Hamilton College	11,760,156	Clinton, N.Y	Do.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54.—Institutions of higher education in the United States having endowment funds with market value of $10 million or more: 1957–58 (end of fiscal year)—Continued

Name of institution	Size of endowment	Location of institution	Control of institution
1	2	3	4
Agnes Scott College	11,638,046	Decatur, Ga	Private.
Northeastern University	11,459,893	Boston, Mass	Do.
Colgate University	11,096,143	Hamilton, N.Y	Do.
University of Wisconsin	11,048,195	Madison, Wis	State.
Claremont Men's College	10,771,964	Claremont, Calif	Private.
Carleton College	10,662,437	Northfield, Minn	Do.
Denison University	10,471,918	Granville, Ohio	Baptist.
Davidson College	10,084,425	Davidson, N.C	Presbyterian.

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[1] The College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and the Veterinary College at Cornell University are affiliated with the State University of New York, a publicly controlled institution.

[2] Campuses of the University of California are located at Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Davis, Riverside, and La Jolla.

[3] Campuses of the University of Minnesota are located at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

NOTE.—This table excludes institutions which failed to report the size of their endowment funds to the Office of Education.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 579, *College and University Endowment Investments*, and *Education Directory*, Part 3, Higher Education, 1958–59.

Table 55.—Faculty and students, first term 1957–58, and degrees conferred, 1957–58, institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negro students: United States (48 States and D.C.)

Item	Institutions attended predominantly by Negro students										All higher education	Negro education (col. 11) as percent of all higher education (col. 12)
	Universities		Liberal arts colleges		Teachers colleges [1]	Theological schools [2]	Other professional schools [2]	Junior colleges [3]		Total		
	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled				Publicly controlled	Privately controlled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of institutions	1	1	20	47	12	2	2	4	9	98	1,930	5.1
Faculty, different persons	264	599	3,121	2,621	838	32	262	157	167	8,081	344,525	2.3
Men	150	461	1,895	1,541	438	26	206	80	100	4,897	267,482	1.8
Women	114	138	1,226	1,080	400	6	56	77	87	3,184	77,043	4.1
Resident degree-credit enrollment	2,736	3,998	32,826	25,674	9,922	317	561	1,492	1,313	78,839	2,899,565	2.7
Men	1,352	2,654	16,284	11,163	3,332	237	424	900	610	36,956	1,918,313	1.9
Women	1,384	1,344	16,542	14,511	6,590	80	137	592	703	41,883	981,252	4.3
Undergraduate and first professional enrollment	2,404	3,737	30,793	24,985	9,826	314	561	1,492	1,313	75,425	2,621,919	2.9
Men	1,240	2,491	15,556	10,864	3,310	234	424	900	610	35,629	1,720,399	2.1
Women	1,164	1,246	15,237	14,121	6,516	80	137	592	703	39,796	901,520	4.4
First time in any college	738	654	10,095	7,260	3,062	101	26	572	647	23,155	734,666	3.2
Men	404	367	5,001	3,165	1,132	43	15	349	308	10,784	449,510	2.4
Women	334	287	5,094	4,095	1,930	58	11	223	339	12,371	285,156	4.3
Graduate enrollment	332	261	2,033	689	96	3	0	0	0	3,414	277,646	1.2
Men	112	163	728	299	22	3	0	0	0	1,327	197,914	.7
Women	220	98	1,305	390	74	0	0	0	0	2,087	79,732	2.6
Extension degree-credit enrollment	456	48	2,017	585	121	0	0	0	0	3,227	236,762	1.4
Men	61	10	387	194	30	0	0	0	0	682	112,571	.6
Women	395	38	1,630	391	91	0	0	0	0	2,545	124,191	2.0
Enrollment in adult education	0	0	235	0	17	0	0	37	0	289	249,707	.1
Men	0	0	134	0	9	0	0	30	0	173	133,391	.1
Women	0	0	101	0	8	0	0	7	0	116	116,316	.1
Enrollment in terminal-occupational education	43	0	880	16	141	0	0	67	10	1,157	176,016	.7
Men	34	0	766	16	59	0	0	16	9	900	132,647	.7
Women	9	0	114	0	82	0	0	51	1	257	43,369	.6
Enrollments in courses by mail, radio, or TV (degree-credit)	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	103,283	.1
Short course enrollments	3	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	188,058	.2
Enrollments for individual lessons only	0	99	0	32	0	0	0	3	0	134	25,777	.5
Earned degrees conferred: [4]												
Bachelor's or first professional	414	569	4,303	4,427	1,934	24	122	0	0	11,793	362,554	3.3
Men	182	401	1,908	1,744	573	17	90	0	0	4,915	240,990	2.0
Women	232	168	2,395	2,683	1,361	7	32	0	0	6,878	121,564	5.7
Master's, except first professional	132	52	791	273	83	0	0	0	0	1,331	65,487	2.0
Men	48	25	253	145	31	0	0	0	0	502	44,151	1.1
Women	84	27	538	128	52	0	0	0	0	829	21,336	3.9

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[1] Publicly controlled.

[2] Privately controlled.

[3] Includes community colleges, technical institutes, and county teachers colleges normal schools) offering at least 2 but fewer than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school.

[4] In addition 2 doctoral degrees were conferred by a privately controlled university.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957–58.

tutions constituted more than 5 percent of all institutions of higher education in the country, and they enrolled 79,000 resident degree-credit students during the first term of the 1957–58 academic year, or almost 3 percent of the total enrollment in the country. They conferred 12,000 bachelor's and first-professional degrees, 1,300 second-level degrees, and 2 doctorates.

The institutions attended predominantly by Negro students typically are smaller than other colleges and universities in this country: the average resident enrollment for the predominantly Negro institution in 1957–58 was 800 students, as contrasted with an average of 1,500 for all institutions in the United States. Data are not available concerning the total number of Negro students enrolled in institutions of higher education, since many Negroes attend predominantly white institutions. The Office of Education does not collect data on school enrollment by race.

Current income and current expenditures of the 98 institutions attended predominantly by Negroes amounted to $92 million and $90 million, respectively, in 1957–58. This represented approximately 2 percent of the current income and expenditures of all institutions of higher education in the country (table 56). Expenditures for plant expansion in Negro institutions amounted to $17 million during 1957–58, and property at the end of the academic year was valued at $423 million.

Higher Education in the Outlying Parts of the United States

Institutions of higher education in 5 outlying parts of the United States—Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, employed 4,000 faculty members during the first term of the 1957–58 school year. A total of 29,700 resident degree-credit students were enrolled during the academic year, as compared with only 20,000 students 4 years earlier. Included in the 10 institutions in the outlying parts are 3 junior colleges, 2 universities, and 5 liberal arts colleges. The degree-granting institutions conferred approximately 3,200 bachelor's and first-professional degrees, more than 100 second-level degrees, and 4 doctorates in 1957–58 (table 57).

Table 56.—Finances of institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negroes: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957–58

[Financial data in thousands of dollars]

Item	All institutions of higher education	Institutions attended predominantly by Negroes	
		Number or amount	Percent of all higher education
1	2	3	4
Number of institutions	**1,930**	**98**	**5.1**
Current income	**$4,641,387**	**$92,324**	**2.0**
Educational and general	3,732,512	68,422	1.8
Student fees [1]	934,203	15,446	1.7
Federal Government:			
Veterans' tuition and fees [1]	5,024	81	1.6
Land-grant institutions [2]	80,826	481	.6
Research [2]	532,870	708	.1
Other purposes	88,328	4,299	4.9
State governments [3]	1,138,454	32,727	2.9
Local governments	129,324	688	.5
Endowment earnings	181,585	4,078	2.2
Private gifts and grants	324,426	7,230	2.2
Related activities	198,955	1,996	1.0
Other sources	118,517	689	.6
Auxiliary enterprises	838,817	23,034	2.7
Student aid income [4]	70,057	867	1.2
Receipts for plant expansion (all sources)	**1,220,616**	**12,886**	**1.1**
Private gifts and grants for nonexpendable funds	**203,406**	**1,995**	**1.0**
Endowment funds [5]	192,334	1,977	1.0
Student loan funds	3,247	18	.6
Annuity funds	7,825	(6)	--------
Current expenditures	**4,509,666**	**90,283**	**2.0**
Educational and general	3,604,414	65,959	1.8
General administration and general expense	473,945	11,604	2.4
Instruction and departmental research	1,465,603	34,202	2.3
Extension and public services	175,256	1,108	.6
Libraries	109,715	2,826	2.6
Plant operation and maintenance	406,226	12,294	3.0
Organized research	727,776	1,079	.1
Related activities	245,894	2,846	1.2
Auxiliary enterprises	775,316	21,862	2.8
Student aid expenditures	129,935	2,461	1.9
Expenditures for plant expansion	**1,031,245**	**17,154**	**1.7**
Property values at end of year	**16,886,671**	**422,966**	**2.5**
Physical plant and plant funds	12,078,427	332,532	2.8
Physical plant	11,124,489	308,643	2.8
Unexpended plant funds	953,938	23,889	2.5
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds [5]	4,808,244	90,434	1.9
Endowment funds	4,645,708	88,985	1.9
Student loan funds	71,063	633	.9
Annuity funds	91,473	816	.9

[1] Tuition and fees received from Public Law 550 veterans are reported under student fees and not under income from the Federal Government.

[2] Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions was reported under land-grant institutions and not under research.

[3] Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.

[4] Specifically designated or earmarked funds.

[5] Includes funds functioning as endowment.

[6] Less than $500.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957–58.

Table 57.—Faculty, students, and degrees, institutions of higher education: outlying parts of the United States,[1] 1929–30 to 1957–58

Item	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Faculty, Total Different Persons:							
Total	287	861	2,027	1,849	2,117	[2] 2,672	[3] 3,984
Men	175	607	1,274	1,189	1,334	[2] 1,765	[3] 2,531
Women	112	254	753	660	783	[2] 907	[3] 1,453
Resident College Students: [4]							
Total	4,017	7,973	14,737	17,612	19,997	[3] 24,228	29,700
Men	1,490	3,797	9,281	8,864	10,754	[3] 13,321	17,765
Women	2,527	4,176	5,456	8,748	9,243	[3] 10,907	11,935
Earned Degrees Conferred:							
Bachelor's or first professional:							
Total	246	896	1,676	1,938	2,055	2,486	3,194
Men	134	481	978	1,048	972	1,338	1,958
Women	112	415	698	890	1,083	1,148	1,236
Master's (except first professional):							
Total	24	37	36	53	35	[5] 36	127
Men	9	28	17	34	25	[5] 21	101
Women	15	9	19	19	10	[5] 15	26
Doctor's:							
Total	----	----	----	----	1	----	4
Men	----	----	----	----	1	----	4
Women	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Excluding the Philippines, independent since 1946.

[2] November 1955.

[3] First term of academic year.

[4] Regular session, September to June, except where otherwise noted.

[5] Revised since originally published.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956–58*, Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957–58.

Adult Education

The need for a comprehensive survey of enrollment in adult education has long been recognized by educators in this country. Their desire for systematic data in this field became a reality when questions on adult education were included in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census in October 1957. The inclusion of the questions on adult education was made possible by the cooperative efforts of staff members of the Office of Education and the Bureau of the Census, as well as by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education.

Data from the Current Population Survey are based on a nationwide sample of 35,000 households in 638 counties and independent cities. Persons 14 to 34 years of age who were not regularly enrolled in school and all persons 35 years old and over were asked if they had attended any of the following classes three times or more during the preceding 12 months: regular school, civic and public affairs, general education, home and family living, Americanization classes, trade, business, or technical courses, agricultural courses, recreational skills, crafts, or any other classes or activities. Respondents who gave an affirmative answer to the first question were then asked what type of institution or agency conducted the educational activity. Persons in the following categories were not considered to be participants in adult education activities: (1) persons who attended regular school only; (2) persons who took correspondence courses only; (3) persons who took on-the-job training only; (4) persons who took private lessons or individual instruction only; (5) persons who took courses for the purpose of producing goods for personal or commercial use; (6) persons who attended classes only once or twice; (7) persons who attended courses or group meetings which were not primarily for educational purposes, such as political conventions, meetings of fraternal orders, periodic business meetings, social or recreational groups, etc.; (8) persons who attended only regular Sunday school or church services; and (9) persons who were teaching any of the courses described, but were not otherwise attending classes.

On the basis of the data obtained in the Current Population Survey, it is estimated that 8,270,000 persons had attended adult education classes (table 58). This number is equal to 7.8 percent of the adult population, excluding those persons between the ages of 14 and 34 who were regularly enrolled in school. Since the primary purpose of the survey was to determine the total number of persons participating in adult education, each participant was counted as enrolled in only one activity, the first appropriate category on the list. The reader should exercise caution, therefore, in comparing enrollments by type of activity and by type of institution.

Table 58.—Number of participants in adult education activities, by type of activity and by type of institution or agency: United States (48 States and D.C.), October 1957

[In thousands]

Type of institution or agency	Total	Civic and public affairs	General education	Home and family living	American-ization	Trade, business, technical	Agri-cultural courses	Recre-ational skills	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	8,270	1,043	1,178	991	107	2,611	352	921	1,068
Elementary or high school	1,776	203	374	321	66	428	46	263	77
Community or junior college	267	31	75	18	2	95	2	34	10
College or university	996	57	492	32	10	249	24	43	89
Private trade or business school	985	7	33	39	7	843	1	37	16
Agricultural Extension Service	375	7	----------	139	----------	7	212	8	2
Library	25	3	13	1	----------	3	----------	2	3
Employer or union	824	37	15	9	----------	637	2	14	108
Group-work agency [1]	1,115	396	40	208	15	60	9	264	123
Other	1,817	298	101	213	6	276	51	245	627
Not reported	92	3	36	10	----------	14	6	10	14

[1] Includes such agencies as the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association.

NOTE.—Data are based on a sample survey of the population; because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 539, *Participation in Adult Education.*

Veterans' Training Programs

The Federal training program for veterans of World War II rested upon two basic acts administered by the Veterans' Administration: Public Law 16, which provided vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans; and Public Law 346, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which made it possible for an eligible veteran to pursue a course of his own choice (subject to the limitations of Public Law 266) in any approved school or job-training establishment. Public Law 894 extended vocational rehabilitation to veterans of the Korean conflict, and Public Law 550 offered them education and training benefits.

The number of veterans in training reached a peak in 1947–48 and then declined in each succeeding year through 1953–54. In 1954–55 and again in 1955–56, the number increased as more and more Korean veterans enrolled in various educational programs, but enrollment decreased again in 1956–57 and 1957–58. Table 59 indicates the types of training pursued by veterans over the 13-year period ending in 1957–58. While more veterans have enrolled in institutions of higher education than in any other type of program, there have also been large numbers who have taken on-the-job and on-the-farm training, as well as educational courses below the college level. In 1957–58, 63 percent of the veterans in training were enrolled in institutions of higher

Table 59.—Average number of veterans enrolled in various educational programs: October to March, 1945–46 to 1957–58

School year	Total	Higher education	Below college grade	On-the-farm training	On-the-job training
1	2	3	4	5	6
1945–46	383,775	209,313	77,126	13,294	84,042
1946–47	2,373,177	1,095,975	467,648	102,004	707,550
1947–48	2,718,998	1,180,350	685,758	228,077	624,813
1948–49	2,499,029	1,024,924	709,216	304,989	459,900
1949–50	2,405,197	851,290	895,818	346,860	311,229
1950–51	1,765,988	558,523	728,086	312,398	166,981
1951–52	1,402,372	369,179	678,196	250,304	104,693
1952–53	743,455	257,162	306,003	128,497	51,793
1953–54	604,570	267,260	213,490	65,881	57,939
1954–55	710,016	355,287	246,717	45,516	62,496
1955–56	784,587	440,040	238,948	39,336	66,263
1956–57	758,232	462,952	197,645	38,397	59,238
1957–58	690,664	432,208	186,661	31,674	40,121

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, bulletins on *Federal Funds for Education;* and Veterans Administration, *Statistical Summary of VA Activities.*

education; 27 percent were in courses below the college level; 6 percent were taking on-the-job training; and 5 percent were receiving on-the-farm training.

The amount of Federal funds expended for the vocational rehabilitation and for the education and training of veterans from 1943–44 to 1957–58 is shown in table 60. During this 15-year period, a total of $14.5 billion was expended for the education and training of veterans of World War II; $3.1 billion, for the education and training of Korean veterans; and $1.7 billion, for the vocational rehabilitation of both groups of veterans. A new program for the education and training of war orphans was initiated under Public Law 634 in 1956. Expenditures for this program totaled $7.5 million in the 2-year period ending in 1957–58.

Table 60.—Federal funds expended by the Veterans Administration for vocational rehabilitation and for education and training: 1943–44 to 1957–58

School year	Total	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894)	Education and training (Public Law 346)	Education and training (Public Law 550)	Education and training of war orphans (Public Law 634)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total (15 years)	**$19,387,874,295**	**$1,725,286,436**	**$14,521,851,732**	**$3,134,001,459**	**$7,534,668**
1943–44	664,148	664,148	0	0	0
1944–45	17,854,056	8,348,375	9,505,681	0	0
1945–46	395,106,142	45,087,353	350,018,789	0	0
1946–47	2,339,681,704	220,946,646	2,118,735,058	0	0
1947–48	2,831,297,146	333,311,470	2,497,985,676	0	0
1948–49	3,039,061,497	335,199,628	2,703,861,869	0	0
1949–50	2,868,020,239	272,291,866	2,595,728,373	0	0
1950–51	2,120,215,751	176,875,154	1,943,340,597	0	0
1951–52	1,423,305,412	97,902,064	1,325,403,348	0	0
1952–53	725,571,175	57,768,601	581,561,195	86,241,379	0
1953–54	585,413,775	41,294,243	247,781,702	296,337,830	0
1954–55	705,283,657	40,769,802	101,092,491	563,421,364	0
1955–56	805,033,758	38,133,701	38,626,929	728,273,128	0
1956–57	806,855,554	30,598,3[illegible]	6,907,571	766,998,207	2,351,453
1957–58	724,510,281	26,095,062	502,453	692,729,551	5,183,215

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, bulletins on *Federal Funds for Education*.

Public Libraries

As an integral part of its statistical program, the Office of Education conducts annual surveys of public library systems in cities with populations of 35,000 or more, and of county and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more. Summary data from the 1958 survey are presented in table 61. A total of 480 public library systems serving a population of approximately 79 million persons were represented in the 1958 survey. These libraries had a total of 102 million volumes in their collections, and their annual circulation was 353 million volumes. The circulation per capita was 4.5 volumes, while the per capita operating expenditure was approximately $2.

International Educational Activities

For very nearly a century the U.S. Government through one agency or another has engaged in a variety of international educational activities. These have come to include: (1) the operation of exchange and other international programs for students, teachers, research scholars, and leaders; (2) technical cooperation of various kinds with countries in many parts of the world, including the assignment of specialists to American overseas education missions, training for foreign participants in the United States, or in third countries (countries other than their own or the United States), and the negotiation of interuniversity contracts between institutions in the United States and institutions or governments abroad; (3) the preparation of studies on educational systems in other countries; (4) the evaluation of academic credentials of foreign institutions; and (5) educa-

Table 61.—Selected data for public library systems in cities with populations of 35,000 or more, and in county and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more: fiscal year 1958

Item	Public library systems				County and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more
	Cities of 1 million population or more	Cities of 100,000 to 999,999 population	Cities of 50,000 to 99,999 population	Cities of 35,000 to 49,999 population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population served[1] **(thousands)**	**17,485**	**29,814**	**9,485**	**4,66[illegible]**	**17,416**
Number of systems	7	103	117	101	15[illegible]
Staff:					
Total (including building staff)	5,664	13,400	3,338	1,591	4,015
Professional	1,975	4,594	1,085	486	957
Percent of total	34.9	34.3	32.5	30.5	23.8
Number of volumes:					
Total at end of year (thousands)	14,624	47,297	14,429	8,423	16,930
Per capita	0.84	1.59	1.52	1.80	0.97
Added during year (thousands)	1,619	3,132	1,018	533	1,7[illegible]8
Per capita	0.093	0.105	0.107	0.114	0.100
Circulation:					
Total (thousands)	59,071	141,817	50,648	24,966	76,668
Adult (thousands)	31,717	56,775	22,498	10,641	22,823
Juvenile (thousands)	21,974	62,292	25,842	11,805	32,707
Undistributed (thousands)	5,379	22,750	2,309	2,520	21,138
Per capita	3.39	4.76	5.34	5.35	4.40
Operating expenditures:[2]					
Total (thousands)	$32,006	$69,079	$17,645	$8,383	$21,493
Per capita	$1.84	$2.32	$1.86	$1.80	$1.23
Salaries:					
Professional (thousands)	$6,418	$13,823	$3,943	$2,178	$3,688
Total (thousands)	$22,871	$50,328	$11,931	$5,586	$13,714
Percent of operating expenditures	71.5	72.9	67.6	66.6	63.8
Books and periodicals (thousands)	$3,708	$8,342	$2,623	$1,348	$4,009
Percent of operating expenditures	11.6	12.1	14.9	16.1	18.7

[1] Based on 1950 census. Area served may include city and adjacent territory.

[2] Includes expenditures not shown separately.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 590, *Statistics of Public Library Systems in Cities with Populations of 100,000 or more: Fiscal Year 1958;* Circular No. 594, *Statistics of Public Library Systems in Cities with Populations of 50,000 to 99,999: Fiscal Year 1958;* Circular No. 600, *Statistics of Public Library Systems in Cities with Populations of 35,000 to 49,999: Fiscal Year 1958;* Circular No. 598, *Statistics of County and Regional Library Systems Serving Populations of 50,000 or more: Fiscal Year 1958.*

tional services to international bodies, including the preparation of reports at their request, the provision of advisory services, and participation in international conferences dealing with education.

The educational exchange programs sponsored by the U.S. Government are the primary responsibility of the Department of State, which utilizes the substantive services of many other governmental and private agencies in operating the programs. Table 62 shows the number of persons from the United States and from foreign countries who participated in exchange programs during the 7-year period ending in 1957–58. Almost three-fourths of the participants were residents of foreign countries, and the remaining persons were American citizens who received grants for education and training abroad. Table 63 presents a more detailed analysis of the types of participants in 1957–58, with separate data on the number of students, teachers, lecturers and research scholars, and leaders and specialists who took part in the exchange programs. More than two-fifths of the participants in 1957–58 were students, while the leaders and specialists accounted for 27 percent of the total.

Two continuing international educational programs for teachers and administrators, the Teacher Exchange Program and the Teacher Development Program, are operated by the Office of Education in cooperation with the Department of State. In 1957–58, 343 teachers from the United States and 526 from other countries participated in these two programs. Under the Technical Assistance Program, the Office of Education arranged for the training of an additional 637 persons from 48 different countries.

Table 62.—Number of participants in educational exchange programs: 1951–52 to 1957–58

Participants, by year	Total	Other American republics	Europe	Near East and Africa	Far East
1	2	3	4	5	6
From the United States					
1951-52	1,531	50	1,248	180	53
1952-53	1,551	42	1,214	207	88
1953-54	1,782	35	1,468	175	104
1954-55	1,938	64	1,546	182	146
1955-56	1,900	87	1,501	157	155
1956-57	1,970	116	1,454	191	209
1957-58	1,953	138	1,334	253	228
From other countries					
1951-52	5,265	239	4,253	522	251
1952-53	5,557	220	4,081	598	658
1953-54	5,313	163	3,738	742	670
1954-55	3,882	165	2,758	462	497
1955-56	4,055	356	2,518	411	770
1956-57	3,798	431	2,044	593	730
1957-58	4,158	590	1,966	721	881

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education Bulletin 1959, No. 2, *Federal Funds for Education, 1956–57 and 1957–58.*

Table 63.—Number of participants in educational exchange programs, by type: 1957–58

Participants	Total	Other American republics	Europe	Near East and Africa	Far East
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**6,111**	**728**	**3,300**	**974**	**1,109**
From the United States	**1,953**	**138**	**1,334**	**253**	**228**
Students	905	33	799	25	48
Teachers	345	2	240	56	47
Lecturers, research scholars	495	52	240	104	99
Leaders, specialists	208	51	55	68	34
From other countries	**4,158**	**590**	**1,966**	**721**	**881**
Students	1,729	164	890	298	377
Teachers	531	103	277	71	80
Lecturers, research scholars	479	11	312	55	101
Leaders, specialists	1,419	312	487	297	323

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bulletin 1959, No. 2, *Federal Funds for Education, 1956–57 and 1957–58.*

Programs of the Federal Government represent only a portion of the activities of this country in the field of international educational exchange. For example, foreign students receiving U.S. Government grants in 1957–58 numbered approximately 1,700, whereas the total enrollment of foreign students in the United States for the same year was 43,000 (table 64). Forty-six percent of all foreign students were from Asia and the Near East; 34 percent were from various parts of the Western Hemisphere; 16 percent were from Europe; and the remaining students were from Africa, the Pacific area, and other parts of the world. The number of foreign students attending American institutions of higher education was 70 percent higher in 1957–58 than in 1948–49. More than 10,000 American citizens were attending colleges and universities abroad in 1957–58.

Table 64.—Number of foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education: 1948–49 to 1957–58

Academic year	Areas of origin						
	Total	Western Hemisphere	Europe	Africa	Asia and Near East	Pacific	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948-49	25,464	11,070	[1] 4,065	888	8,218	[2] 845	378
1949-50	26,433	10,444	[1] 5,574	904	8,313	[2] 938	260
1950-51	29,813	10,962	[1] 7,157	1,027	9,411	[2] 1,110	146
1951-52	30,474	11,034	[1] 7,220	1,072	9,737	[2] 1,227	184
1952-53	33,675	12,258	7,856	1,081	[2] 11,547	316	[1] 617
1953-54	33,833	13,297	6,171	1,163	[2] 12,766	354	[1] 82
1954-55	34,232	13,160	5,196	1,234	[2] 14,254	337	[1] 51
1955-56	36,494	13,516	5,502	1,231	[2] 15,864	353	[1] 28
1956-57	40,666	14,554	5,996	1,424	[2] 18,192	424	[1] 76
1957-58	43,391	14,566	6,816	1,515	[2] 19,901	495	[1] 98

[1] Includes students from U.S.S.R.

[2] Includes students from the Philippines.

Source: Institute of International Education, New York, *Education for One World*, 1948–49 to 1953–54; and *Open Doors*, 1954–55 to 1958.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1962

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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